The Centre Reporter.

VOL { OLD SERIES XL / NEW SERIES XX

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887. NO. 36

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

Pay your tax before the 8th.

Give Rupp and Morrison your warmest support, voters, they are both deserving men and honest in every respect. Rupp, for Register and Morrison for Recorder, will be two as good officers as ever filled those positions.

The Democratic county ticket, from Grove down to Auditors, is a stunner for the other side. The character of none of our nominees can be assailed. Every name on the list is that of a good and competent man, fitted in every respect for the office for which he has been nominated. In this regard the Republican ticket falls short muchly.

Whenever a flock of sheep was driven along the roads, there was great annoyance from the *Gazette* editor always getting mixed in—evidently he got into one of Mr. Kimport's flocks at one time, and now the awkward ram wants to butt that gentleman for his own folly in straying away from his master's pen.

The *Gazette* man tries to make fun of our nominee for treasurer, Mr. Kimport, because he once drove sheep. The *Gazette* man seems to have been one of the flock—hence better be a driver of sheep than a noisy bellwether in a flock of sheep. If Mr. Kimport thought it worth while to shake up his remembrance a little, he would find that there was a noisy ram in his drive, going by name of Fiedler.

Dr. John H. Hall, of Jacksonville, Fla., announces that he is willing to donate 100,000 acres of land in the State of Georgia to the poor and landless people of Ireland who may care to emigrate. He will allot twenty-five acres to each family. We know nothing of the character of the land or of the benevolent Dr. Hall, but his proposition is certainly a generous one, and we trust that our Land Leauge or some other Irish-American organization will at once place itself in communication with the kind-hearted Floridan.

Centre County, under Democratic rule, has been placed in the front rank of counties for good government and financial soundness. From a burdensome indebtedness the county has been relieved, the taxes lessened, and there is an actual balance in favor of the county. For this good showing thank A. J. Greist, and in November vote for Greist and Fiedler and let the good work go on at least another three years. The taxpayers can stand this kind of management right well, and Mr. Greist deserves every vote in the county for the good he has done.

One of the journals that attribute all the prosperity of the country to prolonged war taxes wandered if the President as he saw the rich towns and cities of Pennsylvania, "was thinking of what had been accomplished under the fostering care of a protecting tariff." If the President's journey had led him through the Lehigh mining region, where 20,000 "protected" laborers are striking in desperation against starvation wages and the cruel oppression of millionaires who use their superfluous wealth to endow colleges, he might have thought of something that would give a sharper point to his coming message.—*World.*

The effect of the manifesto issued by the Comte de Paris on September 14 enjoining "all good citizens" to ally themselves with the movement for restoring the monarchy to France, and showing how easily it could be done, must be a decided disappointment to the small faction of Royalists which support the the Count. The manifesto has hardly caused a ripple on the surface of French politics. The Republicans have treated it with derision, and with the people at large it has apparently fallen entirely flat. The only really important effect the Royal appeal has had is in causing the announcement to be published that Premier Rouvier, on the opening of the Chamber of Deputies will deliver a reply to it; that several of the Extremist Deputies will initiate a movement for the expulsion of all Orleanists and Bonapart Princes; and that the proposition will again be made to confiscate all their property in France. It is clear enough that the Comte de Paris was embracing a delusion in the idea that the political conditions in France are favorable to a restoration of a monarchy. The fact is that the Republic was never so firmly established as it is to day in the favor of the French people. The London *Times* was probably not far from right in declaring that the Count chose the present movement to issue his manifesto because he fears that his followers are being insensibly drawn into acquiescing in the Republic.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE FISH LAWS IN RELATION TO STOCKED STREAMS INTERPRETED.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* has the following: Judge Rowe filed a lengthy opinion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rev. Amos J. Bender who was charged with illegally fishing in the Falling Spring after it had been stocked with trout by the fish commissioners. This case had been on the list for trial in March last but the facts in it having been agreed upon by both parties it was submitted to Judge Rowe for a decision after argument on March 22, last. The facts of it are that after trout had been placed in a stream of water which flow through Rev. Bender's land in Guilford township, he had fished in the stream and caught several fish. His defense was that the state had no property in the stream as it was not navigable, that it belonged to him as well as his land that if the state could take his waterway for stocking with fish it could also take his land for sowing it with grain; in short, that the act which made it a criminal offense for him to fish there was unconstitutional, and that, at any rate, the name of the stream was not Falling Spring, and the fact of it having been stocked was not properly advertised. Judge Rowe's decision was that the Rev. Bender was not guilty. The effect of it will be, attorneys say, that any person can fish in any stream stocked with trout, &c., in this county, and, as far as the third section of the act of June 10, 1881, is concerned, make himself liable only for an action in trespass brought by the owner of the land. If the owner gives permission streams on his property can be fished in despite of this fish law or police, provided no other fish law is transgressed.

A CORN CROP OF 1,300,000,000 BUSHELS.

The *Farmer's Review*, of Chicago, will publish in this week's issue its estimate of the corn crop of 1887, placing it at about 1,300,000,000 bushels. This estimate is based upon the following data: The seven corn surplus States of Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska have during the last seven years produced an average within a small fraction of 1,000,000,000 bushels annually. This year all these states have suffered severely from drought. The Department of Agriculture estimated the condition of the crop in these States on September 1, based on reports of its correspondents prior to that date, at 64 per cent. The *Farmers' Review* has estimated the condition, based on reports of ts correspondents up to September 17 at only 57 per cent. of an average crop, This 57 per cent. would give for these States only 570,000,000 bushels in this year's crop. The rest of the country has in these seven years produced an average of about 640,000,000 bushels. But the crop this year is above the average in the Atlantic and cotton States, and it has been estimated that the yield will be 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the average of past years. This will give to the country outside of the seven corn States above named a crop of 740,000,000 bushels, which, added to the 570,000,000 bushels from the seven corn States, makes a total corn crop for the whole country of 1,310,000,000 bushels.

The situation in Ireland grows graver day by day. The National League continues to hold its meetings at various points in defiance of the Government proclamation, and a number of collisions have occurred in consequence between the police and the people. At Fermoy a serious riot occurred on Sunday, resulting from the efforts of the police to disperse a crowd assembled to hear an address by Dr. Tanner, an Irish member of Parliament. Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, has been sententenced to prison for using seditious language in a speech and urging the people to acts of violence. It is expected that other Nationalist leaders will be served in the same way. The latter profess to be desirous of maintaining the peace, but these professions are hardly consistent with some of their utterances. The excitement throughout Ireland is very great, and if the Government pursues its policy against the League it must result in riot and bloodshed. A peaceful solution of the Irish problem seems further off than ever before.

Advices from West Africa state that the British Consul has caused the arrest of King Jaja, of Oporbo, for secretly preventing the access of traders to the interior. King Jaja ordered the natives not to do any trading, except through his agents, and enforced his order by beheading one hundred and fifty of his subjects as a warning to others.

Noll the soldier, the industrious stonemason, the good citizen and honest man, is making friends each day as he becomes more widely known. Not an iota can his opponents prove against him. He is a shinning light on our ticket.

FRUITS OF HONEST GOVERNMENT.

RECEIPTS LARGELY INCREASED—EXPENSES LARGELY REDUCED.

Washington, September 25.—The fruits of honest, business-like government are strikingly exhibited in the administration of the revenue laws, which are the same under Cleveland that were in operation under Arthur. It is natural that revenues should increase to some extent because of the steady growth of the business of the country, but the invariable rule heretofore has been for the expenditures, or costs of collection, to increase all the time, whether the revenues increased or not. In both the revenues from imports and internal taxes, there has been a steady and decided increase of revenue and as steady and decided decrease of the cost of collection under the present administration.

The figures are taken from the official records of the Treasury Department and are thoroughly reliable. The following are the receipts from customs for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, 1886 and 1887; the year ending June 30, 1885, being the last year of the Arthur administration:

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

Year ending June 30, 1885	$183,116,808.60
Year ending June 30, 1886	194,189,356.00
Year ending June 30,1887	217,286,893.13

EXPENSES OF COLLECTION.

Year ending June 30, 1885	$6,918,221.19
Year ending June 30, 1886	6,427,613.00
Year ending June 30, 1887	6,870,671.43

The cost of collection in the last year of Arthur's administration was 3.77 per cent.; the cost in 1886 was 3.30 per cent., and the cost in 1887 was 3.16 per cent The same results are shown in the receipts from internal revenue and expenditures, as follows:

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year ending June 30, 1885	$112,498,725.54
Year ending June 30,1886	116 905,537.48
Year ending June 30, 1887	118,837,301.06

EXPENSES OF COLLECTION.

Year ending June 30, 1885	$4,455,430.27
Year ending June 30, 1886	4,299,485.28
Year ending June 30, 1887	4,076,150.20

It is these substantial and beneficent results of administering the government on business principles, instead of wasting the taxes of the people in plunder, which make Cleveland strong with the people and compel politicians who are ever on the hunt for spoils to support the policy of the President even against their own inclinations. The one inflexible rule now in force in all public departments is that every official must perform his duty with the same fidelity that would be demanded in any business employment, and that is the kind of government the great mass of the people of all parties want.

HOPES DEFERRED.

The platform adopted by the late republican state convention bubbles over with praise of the party for what its last legislature did, or rather what it intended to do for the several counties of the state in turning back to their use a portion of the state personal tax, but it has very little to say as to the reason why those good intentions were not carried out.

It was certainly a very gratifying matter for the several counties of the state to contemplate the return to the treasuries of surplus tax to the amount of over a million dollars, as it appears from a statement published elsewhere in this morning's edition of *The Patriot* was the sum to which they would have been entitled if the last revenue bill had become a law. But the mere contemplation of this good thing is not what the counties wanted, nor what they were lead to believe they would get. They wanted the money.

Now they are told that by some means, accidental or otherwise, their right to a share of surplus tax is denied, and that it will be necessary to have an extra session of the legislature to pass the bill over again before their hopes can be realized.

When the people of the several counties read in the statement above referred to, the sums of money to which they would have been entitled had not some republican official blundered, they will not feel inclined to take kindly to this kind of legislative hocus pocus which defers their hopes to a future day.—*Patriot.*

The only stray sheep that got into any of Kimport's drives, must have been Fiedler, and he's mad because he turned him out. That sheep has the rot, now, sure.

The talk of Rhoads running in on Grove on the other side of the county, is all bosh and scare. It will keep Rhoads busy to keep the road.

The *Gazette* chap wants to belittle Mr. Kimport because he once drove sheep. Well, that was infinitely more respectable than driving bed-bugs and hunting lice.

The Centre county rads have gone into classics—they nominated the colossus of Rhoads for associate judge.

Pay your tax before the 8th of this month.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

WHAT WAS LOST TO THE SEVERAL COUNTIES BY THE FAILURE OF THE REVENUE BILL.

The following estimates of the amounts which would have been paid back into the treasuries of the several counties of the state if the republican president of the senate had not forgotten to sign his name to the revenue bill, were prepared by Auditor-General Norris during the pendency of that bill:

Adams	$5,000	Lancaster	65,000
Allegheny	100,000	Lawrence	4,500
Armstrong	4,000	Lebanon	11,000
Beaver	5,000	Lehigh	16,000
Bedford	3,500	Luzerne	19,000
Berks	30,000	Lycoming	8,000
Blair	6,500	McKean	3,500
Bradford	9,000	Mercer	6,500
Bucks	23,000	Mifflin	3,400
Butler	4,000	Monroe	3,400
Cambria	3,800	Montgomery	40,000
Cameron	500	Montour	2,200
Carbon	3,800	Northampton	20,000
Centre	7,000	Northumberl'd	15,000
Chester	18,500	Perry	3,600
Clarion	3,700	Philadelphia	500,000
Clearfield	3,500	Pike	900
Clinton	2,700	Potter	1,700
Columbia	4,500	Schuylkill	11,000
Crawford	5,500	Snyder	2,500
Cumberland	8,000	Somerset	4,000
Dauphin	13,000	Sullivan	900
Delaware	15,500	Susquehanna	4,200
Elk	700	Tioga	5,600
Erie	15,500	Union	4,200
Fayette	5,500	Venango	7,200
Forest	200	Warren	4,800
Franklin	5,000	Washington	17,000
Fulton	1,000	Wayne	2,700
Greene	4,800	Westmoreland	11,000
Huntingdon	4,300	Wyoming	2,400
Indiana	3,300	York	24,000
Juniata	2,000		
Lackawanna	11,000	Total	$1,164,500

See that your tax is paid.

HOW COLOROW WAS CAUGHT.

A report by Lieutenant Burnett on the late Colorow war has reached here. It indicates that the attack upon Colorow was most unjustifiable, and says that Colorow, with his entire band, including women and children, were enrouted to the agency in Utah, having detirmined to abandon their claims to the old reservation, when they were overtaken about twenty-five miles from the agency by two officers of Colorado companies. They asked Colorow to stop where he was until the troops came up. He refused, saying the squaws had gone on ahead. They said "All right. Go on; we will not molest you," and shaking hands, rode away.

The next night the Indians camped near the line of a reservation, supposing themselves on the right reservation and entirely safe. Next morning the Indians were attacked while at breakfast by the Colorado troops and cowboys. One man two girls and a baby were killed and several others wounded, and the entire Indian property was captured, including 300 ponies, 10,000 sheep and goats, 5,000 pounds of meat and all camp equipage.

Indian Commissioner Atkins denounces it as the greatest outrage in the history of our relations of the present generation with Indians.

LET THEM BE PUNISHED.

Whatever may be the technical grounds upon which the counsel for the Chicago anarchists shall base their appeal from the decision of the lower courts to the supreme court of the United States; however ably the case may be argued before that tribunal in behalf of the condemned men, the result is little to be feared by the law abiding citizens of the country, who have that confidence in the highest tribunal of the country which induces the belief that mere technicality shall not be made the medium of escape from the merited punishment which these representatives of a lawless element have brought upon themselves.

If these men have been fairly tried and fairly convicted of the grave crime with which they are charged neither the technicalities of the law nor executive clemency should be permitted to step in and either delay or mitigate their punishment. If there were no other argument against this interference, the wild threats and incendiary utterances of organizations in which the anarchistic or socialistic element predominates throughout the country should be sufficient to prevent it.

To set at liberty these leaders of Anarchy that they may infuse more of the spirit of hatred into the rank and file of of their following, and by free intercourse with them devise fresh schemes of murder would be as unwaranted a proceeding as setting loose upon the community a den of wild beasts.

Pay your tax.

IT IS KANSAS, NOT GEORGIA.

It is Fort Scott, Kan., and not Atlanta, Ga., which is now shutting out negro children from the public schools for whites, but the Republican press has wasted so much sauce on the Georgia goose that it will have none left for the Kansas gander.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GUESTS OF ST. LOUIS

THE CITY IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Enthusiastically Received at Midnight—They Attend Divine Service—A Day of Rest.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—The president of the United States is here. The work of preparing for his reception has been rapidly pushed for the past month, and it is believed that no president ever received such a reception as awaits Mr. Cleveland. Half of Missouri and all southern Illinois have turned out, and will be represented in the great parade of Monday night. The Hendricks democratic association expects to have 20,000 men in line, and the review will take place at the Lindel hotel.

It was almost 12 o'clock Saturday when the special train over the Vandalia reached East St. Louis. The president's party left the train on the bridge approach in East St. Louis, where a platform had been erected beside the driveway. A committee consisting of Mayor Francis, Col. Grif Prather, Major C. C. Rainwater, ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, Frank Gaiennie and C. H. Sampson received the president and his friends, and ushered them into the carriages. Mr. Cleveland shook hands with each member of the committee, Mayor Francis introducing each in turn. The great bridge was brilliantly illuminated, and as the carriages dashed over the massive steel structure the party had a magnificent view of the Mississippi by night.

In the centre of the bridge was an illuminated banner with the words "Welcome to St. Louis." The procession of carriages was observed from the score of steamboats and tugs tied upon the Missouri side of the river, and immediately the arrival was announced by simultaneous shrieking of whistles that could be heard five miles away. Washington avenue, which leads directly from the bridge, was illuminated and a crowd of about 5,000 persons was waiting to catch a glimpse of the president.

No stop was made, however, but as the carriages dashed by the crowd gave a great cheer. At Washington avenue and Fourth street the Cleviand arch, which had been completed during the week, was illuminated, and surrounded by another crowd of about a thousand people. The arch spanned the street and supported 400 vari-colored lights. It is crowned by a transparent portrait of the president, and beneath was the illuminated motto in gas jets: "Public office is a public trust." In front of the Lindell hotel another great crowd was congregated, and another cheer was given as the carriages dashed past. Washington avenue was illuminated for a mile west of the bridge.

At Fourteenth street the carriages containing the committee and all the party except the president, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom halted. Good nights were exchanged, and Mayor Francis and the two ladies who occupied the first carriage were driven directly to the mayor's house on Vandeventer place. Mr. Lamont and his wife and the rest returned to the Lindel and took possession of the parlors assigned them.

At Vandeventer place, before the mansion of Mayor Francis, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland are quietly resting, a crowd collected early yesterday morning to catch a first glimpse of the city's guests. Soon after 10 o'clock Mr. Cleveland and his wife, accompanied by Mayor Francis and wife, appeared, and were driven to the Washington avenue Presbyterian church. In the street and near the church edifice many people had assembled, but a way was easily made through the crowd, and, as they passed to the door, the spectators uncovered their heads in respect to the party. The auditorium of the church was crowded, and as the president passed down the aisle many of the congregation arose. A pew in the front center of the auditorium was given them. The church is on the corner of Washington and Compton avenues, and is a magnificent limestone edifice, with polished columns of granite and buttresses and steps of the same. The church society was formed in 1864 by Dr. J. H. Brookes, D. D., the present pastor. The congregation had strong southern sympathies, and a rupture with the northern assembly sufficed to give the church the name of Southern church.

The usual service was conducted without change. The musical programme was noted for its simplicity, and was given by the regular choir. After a few preliminary announcements the Rev. Dr. Brookes read his text from Romans viii, 31: "What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us?" The pastor confined himself strictly to his text, and referred in no manner to the president, except in his closing prayer, when he invoked the usual divine blessing on the chief executive of the country. At the close of the service the president was escorted from the church, the congregation remaining in their seats to allow easy egress. The party were driven to Mayor Francis's residence, where they dined, and at 3 p. m. they took a drive to Mr. Henry Shaw's famous botanical garden, returning early. The evening was passed quietly at the mayor's home.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland appeared considerably fatigued from the trip, but are rapidly recuperating. The splendid weather and warm atmosphere was marred for a little while to-night by a heavy shower, but the sun shone most of the day, and the prospect for fine weather to-morrow is good.

To-day at 10 a. m. the president and Mrs. Cleveland will be escorted to the fair grounds. It being children's day, 3,000 of them will sing as the city's guests enter the grounds. Returning, Mrs. Cleveland will stop at Mrs. Mary Scanlan's residence, where a reception will be given her. The president and the rest of the party will drive direct to the Merchant's exchange, where a reception will be given to the president. At 1 p. m. he will be driven through the business portion of the city, and at 2 o'clock will meet Mrs. Cleveland at the Lindell Hotel, where they will remain during the rest of the visit. At 6 o'clock a public reception will be given in the hotel parlors, and at 7:30 they will visit the exposition and spend an hour in Music Hall, entertained by Gilmore's band. Returning to the Lindell, they will view an immense marching column of men, the Hendricks Democratic Association, and thousands of citizens and visitors from towns and villages within a radius of two hunnred miles, who will serenade him.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prohibition in Tennesse was defeated by about 15,000.

Free delivery of mail matter began at Danville, Va., Saturday.

Kamatsu, uncle of the mikado of Japan, is visiting in Constantinople.

Another Plainfield, New Jersey, fireman has been arrested for incendiarism.

Jenny Lind (Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt) has been stricken with paralysis in London.

Neither Newark nor Jersey City will be in the International league next season.

It would not be surprising to see Esterbrook play with the Brooklyns next season.

Sir Joseph West Ridgeway has succeeded Gen. Butler in the Irish under secretaryship.

Rev. Henry Clemmens, a free will Methodist preacher, in Holmes county, Ohio, committed suicide Saturday.

The claim of the Seneca Indians for 40,000 acres of land in Ohio has been denied by the secretary of the interior.

A British-American association is to be formed in Chicago to promote naturalization of residents of British origin.

Manitoba's crops are: Wheat, 12,000,000; barley, 2,000,000; oats, 5,000,000; flaxseed, 180,000, and potatoes, 2,850,000 bushels.

A smashup of freight cars occurred on the New York Central road at Lockport, caused apparently by stupid carelessness.

George H. Abbott, who was sentenced in 1881 to 15 years' imprisonment, escaped from the Vermont state prison on Friday night.

Falguier and Antonio Mercier of Paris, are engaged in executing a statue of Gen. Lafayette for the United States government.

Pretty 10-year-old Louisa Blumenthal, of Houston, Texas, was murdered on her way to school by an unknown assassin or assassins.

Timber cutters near Akron, Ohio, have found several thousand dollars hidden in a tree by a miserly farmer who died several years ago.

The machinery of Bliss & Marshall's coke works at Uniontown were blown up by dynamite. A strike has been in force there for several weeks.

The steamer Santiago, which arrived at Boston Saturday from Hull, has on board the large bronze statue of Washington, destined for Philadelphia.

In the trial of Miss Annie Offner, at Romney, Va., Saturday, for the killing of her betrayer, Ben Boooks, the jury disagreed and were discharged.

Ten widows and twenty-four orphans mourn the fourteen men of the crew who were lost with the sailing vessel Ocean Friend off the banks on August 24.

Only three men have played in every championship game this season. They are Ward, Morrill and Sam Thompson. Johnston of Boston is just half a game behind them.

A cyclone sweeping over the section of North Carolina about Philadelphia Church, Wednesday, carried off fruit trees from Mr. Alexander's plantation and also the roof of his house.

Edward Hatch, an eccentric character of Boston, was arrested Saturday, charged with persistently attempting to set fire to the residence of his cousin, Mary F. Conant, of Marshfield.

Samuel Johnson, treasurer of the Hamilton, Ontario, powder company, who was accused of defalcation, eluded his captors near Montreal, on Friday, and killed himself by a pistol shot.

The new buildings of the college of physicians and surgeons, at Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York, which were the gift of the late William H. Vanderbilt, have been formally opened.

The officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have arrived at Los Angelos, Cal., where their annual convention will be held. They were formally welcomed by Mayor Workman.

Stephen W. Davis, a farmer living near Smithville, N. Y., while at Greene, N. Y., to attend a circus, met a couple of strangers who after an unsuccessful attempt to bunco him, knocked him down and robbed him of $100.

The first suit toward the enforcement of the civil service law in Massachusetts is about to be prosecuted, the action being against the mayor of Haverhill for giving preference to a civilian over an ex-soldier in the appointment of a patrolman.

Several new petroleum wells have been sunk near Baku, Russia. The supply is so abundant that the means are insufficient for transportation or storage. Mr. Rothschild, of London, is sending large quantities to Bombay, at half the price of American petroleum.

Life is made burdensome to the freshmen at Yale college by the hazing tactics of the sophomores. Drills with broomsticks and pokers, compulsory oratory and other disagreeable proceedings are features in the programme that the freshmen are compelled to perform.

Mr. William O'Brien held a meeting on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Luggacurran, without the knowledge of the authorities, and therefore without police interference. He encouraged a vigorous support and a steady continuance of the plan of campaign inaugurated by the league.

The young woman calling herself Dolores Dartmoor, who shot Mary Jenning, a servant girl, three times at West New Brighton, last August, has been convicted of assault in the first degree at Richmond, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Kings county penitentiary.

To Test the Interstate Law.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The New York Central railroad Saturday raised an interesing question involving the interstate commerce law, which mysteriously affect all states which, like New York, impose taxes on railroad earnings. The company paid its tax of $57,225 under the corporation tax law, but pays part of the amount under protest. It claims that the state has no right to impose taxes on that part of its business which is subject to regulation by the interstate commerce commission, as a state tax on that business is in conflict with the clause in the federal constitution, giving the United States sole jurisdiction over the regulation of interstate commerce. The corporation claims that only that part of its business "begun and ended in the state" is liable to taxation. The company denies the right to tax through business done under contract with other roads. This is nearly half of the Central's freight traffic.

Haddock's Murderer Sentenced.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—A despatch to the *Daily News* from Sioux City, Iowa, says: "Judge Wakefield overruled the motion for a new trial in Munchrath's case and sentenced him to four years imprisonment in the pentitentiary at Fort Madison. Mr. Argo entered exceptions and gave notice of an appeal. The court fixed Munchrath's bail at $7,000. Thirty days were allowed the defence in which to file the bill of exceptions.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Prime Minister.

"And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, See, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt." Genesis 41 : 41.

YOU cannot keep a good man down. God has decreed for him a certain elevation to which he must attain. He will bring him through, though it cost Him a thousand worlds. There are men constantly in trouble lest they shall not be appreciated. Every man comes in the end to be valued at just what he is worth. How often you see men turn out all their forces to crush one man or set of men. How do they succeed? No better than did the government that tried to crush Joseph, a Scripture character upon which we speak to-day. It would be an insult to suppose that you were not all familiar with

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH ;

how his jealous brothers threw him into the pit, but, seeing a caravan of Arabian merchants moving along on their camels, with spices and gums that loaded the air with aroma, sold their brother to these merchants, who carried him down into Egypt; how Joseph was sold to Potiphar, a man of influence and office; how by his integrity he raised himself to high position in the household, until under the false charge of a vile wretch he was hurled into the penitentiary; how in prison he commanded respect and confidence; how by the interpretation of Pharaoh's dream he was freed and became the chief man in government.

THE BISMARCK OF EGYPT ;

how in time of famine Joseph had the control of a storehouse which he had filled during the seven years of plenty; how when his brothers who had thrown him into the pit and sold him into captivity applied for corn, he sent them home with their beasts borne down under the heft of the corn sacks; how the sin against their brother which had so long been hidden came out at last, and was returned by that brother's forgiveness and kindness, an illustrious triumph of Christian principle.

Learn from this story, in the first place, that *the world is compelled to honor Christian Character.* Potiphar was only a man of the world, yet Joseph rose in his estimation until all the affairs of that great house were committed to his charge. From this servant no honors or confidences were withheld. When Joseph was in prison he soon won the heart of the keeper, and, though placed there for being a scoundrel, he soon convinced the jailor that he was an innocent and trustworthy man, and, released from close confinement, he became a general superintendent of prison affairs. Wherever Joseph was placed, whether a servant in the house of Potiphar or a prisoner in the penitentiary, he became.

THE FIRST MAN EVERYWHERE,

and is an illustration of the truth I lay down, that the world is compelled to honor Christian character. There are those who affect to despise a religious life. They speak of it as a system of phlebotomy by which a man is bled of all his courage and nobility. They say he has demeaned himself. They pretend to have no more confidence in him since his conversion than before his conversion. But all that is hypocrisy. It is impossible for any man not to admire and confide in a Christian who shows that he has really become a child of God and is what he professes to be. You cannot despise a son or a daughter of the Lord God Almighty. Of course half and half religious character wins no approbation.

Redwald, the king of the Saxons, after Christian baptism had two altars, one for the worship of God and the other for the sacrifice of devils. You may have a contempt for such men, for mere pretension of religion, but when you behold the excellency of Jesus Christ come out in the life of one of his disciples, all that there is good and noble in your soul rises up into admiration. Though that Christian be as far beneath you in estate as the Egyptian slave of whom we are discussing, by an irrevocable law of our nature Potiphar and Pharaoh will always esteem Joseph. Chrysostom when threatened with death by Eudoxia, the empress, sent word to her saying, "Go tell her that

I FEAR NOTHING BUT SIN."

Such nobility of character will always be applauded. There was something in Agrippa and Felix which demanded their respect for Paul, the rebel against government. I doubt not they would willingly have yielded their office and dignity for the thousandth part of that true heroism which beamed in the eye and beat in the heart of the unconquerable apostle. The infidel and worldling are compelled to honor in their hearts, though they may not eulogize with their lips, a Christian firm in persecution, cheerful in proverty, truthful in losses, triumphant in death. I find Christian men in all professions and occupations, and I find them respected, and honored and successful. John Frederick Oberlin alleviating ignorance and distress, John Howard passing from dungeon to lazaretto with healing for the body and the soul, Elizabeth Frye coming to the profligate of Newgate prison to shake down their obduracy as the angel came to the prison at Philippi, driving open the doors and mapping locks and chains as well as the lives of thousands of the followers of Jesus who have devoted themselves to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the race, are monuments of the Christian religion that shall not crumble while the world lasts.

A man in the cars said: "I would like to become a Christian if I only knew what religion is. But if this lying and cheating and bad behavior among men who profess to be good is religion, I want none of it." But, my friends, if I am an artist in Rome and a man comes to me and asks what the art of painting is, I must not show him the daub of some mere pretender. I will take him to the Raphaels and the Michael Angelos. It is most unfair and dishonest to take the ignominious failures in Christian profession instead of the glorious successes. The Bible and the Church are great picture-galleries filled with masterpieces.

Furthermore: we learn from this story of Joseph that

THE RESULT OF PERSECUTION

is alleviation. Had it not been for his being sold into Egyptian bondage by his malicious brothers, and his false imprisonment, Joseph would never have become Prime Minister. Everybody accepts the promise: "Blessed are they that are prosecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven," but they do not realize the fact that this principle applies to worldly as well as spiritual success. It is true in all departments. Had it not been for Æschines who brought impeachment against Demosthenes, the immortal oration, De Corona, would never have been delivered. Men rise to high political positions through misrepresentation and the assault of the public. Public abuse is all that some of our public men have had to rely upon for their elevation. It has brought to them what talent and executive force could never have achieved. Many of those who are making great effort for place and power will never succeed just because they are not of enough importance to be abused. It is the nature of man to gather about those who are persecuted and defend them, and they are apt to forget the faults of those who are the subjects of attack while attempting to drive back the slanderers. Helen Stirk, a Scotch martyr, condemned with her husband, to death, for Christ's sake, said to her husband: "Rejoice; we have lived together many joyful days, but this day, wherein we must die together, ought to be most joyful to us both. Therefore, I will not bid you good night, for soon we shall meet in the heavenly kingdom." By the flash of the furnace best Christian character is demonstrated.

I go into another department, and I find that those great denominations of

CHRISTIANS WHICH HAVE BEEN ABUSED

most have spread the most rapidly. No good man was ever more vilely maltreated than John Wesley. His followers were hooted at and maligned, and called by every detestable name that infernal ingenuity could invent, but the hotter the persecution the more rapid the spread of that denomination, until you know what a great host they have become, and what a tremendous force for God and the truth they are wielding all the world over. It was persecution that gave Scotland to Presbyterianism. It was persecution which gave our own land first to civil liberty, and afterward to religious freedom. Yes, I may go further back and say it was persecution that gave the world the great salvation of the Gospel. The ribald mockery, the hungering and thirsting, the unjust trial and ignominious death, where all the force of hell's fury was hurled against the Cross, was the introduction of that religion which is yet to be the earth's deliverance from guilt and suffering, and her everlasting enthronement among the principalities of heaven.

PATRONAGE AND PERSECUTION.

The State has sometimes said to the Church, "Come let me take your hand, and I will help you." What has been the result? The church has gone back and lost its estate of holiness and become inaffective. At other times the State has said to the church, "I will crush you." What has been the result? After the storms have spent their fury, the Church, so far from having lost any of its force, has increased and is worth infinitely more after the assault than before it. The Church is far more indebted to the opposition of civil government than to its approval. The fires of the stake have only been the torches which Christ held in His hand by the light of which the Church has marched to her present position. In the sound of racks and implements of torture I hear the rumbling of the wheels of the Gospel chariot. Scaffolds of martyrdom have been the stairs by which the Church has ascended. *Aqua fortis is the best test of pure gold.*

Furthermore: Our story impresses us that

SINS WILL COME TO EXPOSURE.

Long, long ago had these brothers sold Joseph into Egypt. They had suppressed the crime, and it was a profound secret well kept by the brothers. But suddenly the secret is out. The old father hears that his son is in Egypt, having been sold there by the malice of his own brothers. How their cheeks must have burned and their hearts sunk at the flaming out of this suppressed crime. The smallest iniquity has a thousand tongues, and they will blab out an exposure. Saul was sent to destroy the Canaanites, their sheep and their oxen. But when he got down there among the pastures he saw some fine sheep and oxen too fat to kill, and so he thought he would steal them. He drove them towards home, but stopped to report to the prophet how well he had executed his commission, when in the distance the sheep began to bleat and the oxen to bellow. The secret was out, and Samuel said to the blushing and confounded Saul: "What means this bleating of the sheep that I hear and the lowing of the cattle?" Aye, my hearers, you cannot keep an iniquity quiet. At just the wrong time the sheep will bleat and the oxen will bellow. Achan cannot steal the Babylonish garment without getting stoned to death, nor Benedict Arnold betray his country without having his neck stretched.

LOOK OVER THE POLICE ARRESTS,

these thieves, these burglars, these adulterers, these counterfeiters, these highwaymen, these assassins. They all thought they could bury their iniquity so deep down that it would never come to resurrection. But there was some shoe that answered to the print in the sand, some false keys found in possession, some bloody knife that whispered of the deed, and the public indignation, and the anathema of outraged law hurled him into the tombs or hoisted him on the gallows. At the close of the battle between the Dauphin of France and the Helvetians, Burchard Monk was so elated with the victory that he lifted his helmet to look off upon the field, when a wounded soldier hurled a stone that struck his uncovered forehead and he fell. Sin always leaves some point exposed: there is

NO SAFETY IN INIQUITY.

Francis, the first king of France, was discussing how it was best to get his army into Italy. Amaril, the court fool, sprang out from the corner and said to the king and his staff-officers: "You had better be thinking how you will get your army back out of Italy after once you have entered." In other words, it is easier for us to get into sin than to get out of it. Whitefield was riding on horseback in a lonely way with some missionary money in a sack fastened to the saddle-bags. *A highwayman sprang out from the thicket* and put his hand out toward the gold, when Whitefield turned upon him and said: "That belongs to the Lord Jesus Christ; touch it if you dare," and the villain fell back empty-handed into the thicket. O, the power of conscience! If offended, it became God's avenging minisiter. Do not think that you can hide any great and protracted sin in your hearts. In an unguarded moment it will slip off of the lip, or some slight occasion may for a moment set ajar this door of hell that you wanted to keep closed. But suppose that in this life you hide it, and you get along with that transgression burning in your heart as a ship on fire within for days may hinder the flame from bursting out by keeping down the hatchways, yet at last, in the judgment, that iniquity will blaze out before God and the universe

Furthermore: learn fom this subject the inseparable

CONNECTION BETWEEN ALL EVENTS,

however remote. Lord Hastings was beheaded one year after he had caused the death of the Queen's children, in the very month, very day, the very hour, the very moment. There is *wonderful precision in the Divine judgments.* The universe is only one thought of God. Those things which seem fragmentry and isolated are only different parts of that one great thought. How far apart seemed these two events—Joseph sold to the Arabian merchants, and the rulership of Egypt. Yet you see in what a mysterious way God connected the two in one plan. So all events are linked together. You who are aged can look back and group together a thousand things in your life that once seemed isolated. One undivided chain of events reached from the Garden of Eden to the Cross of Cavalry, and thus up to heaven.

THE ANCESTRAL LINE.

There is a relation between the smallest insect that hums in the summer air and the archangel on his throne. God can trace a direct ancestral line from the blue-jay that last spring built its nest in a tree behind the house, to some one of that flock of birds which, when Noah hoisted the ark's window, with a whirl and a dash of bright wings went out to sing over Mount Ararat. The tulips that bloomed this summer in the flower-bed were nursed off last winter's snow-flakes. The furtherest star on one side of the universe could not look to the furtherest star on the other side and say, "You are no relation to me;" for, from that bright orb, a voice of light would ring across the heavens, responding, "Yes, yes; we are sisters."

Sir Sidney Smith in prison was playing lawn tennis in the yard, and the ball flew over the wall. Another ball, containing letters, was thrown back, and so communication was opened with the outside world, and Sidney Smith escaped in time to defeat Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition. What a small accident, connected with what vast results! Sir Robert Peel, from a pattern he drew on the back of a pewter dinner plate, got suggestions of that which led to the important invention by which calico is printed. Nothing in God's universe swings at loose ends. Accidents are only

GOD'S WAY OF TURNING A LEAF

in the book of His external decrees. From our cradle to our grave there is a path all marked out. Each event in our life is connected with every other event in our life. Our loss may be the most direct road to our gain. *Our defeats and victories are twin brothers.* The whole direction of your life was changed by something which at the time seemed to you a trifle, while some occurrence, which seemed tremendous, affected you but little. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, went into his pulpit one Sabbath, and by

A STRANGE FREAK OF MEMORY,

forgot his subject and forgot his text; and, in great embarrassment, rose before his audience and announced the circumstance, and declared himself entirely uable to preach; then launched forth in a few earnest words of entreaty and warning which resulted in the outbreaking of the mightiest revival of religion ever known in that State—a revival of religion that resulted in churches still standing, and in the conversion of a large number of men who entered the Gospel ministry, who have brought their thousands into the kingdom of God.

God's plans are magnificent beyond all comprehension. He molds us, turns and directs us, and we know it not. Thousands of years are to Him but as the flight of a shuttle. The most terrific occurence does not make God tremble, and the most triumphant achievement does not lift Him into rapture. That one great thought of God goes on through the centuries, and nations rise and fall, and eras pass, and the world itself changes, but God still keeps the undivided mastery, linking event to event, and century to century. To God they are all one event, one history, one plan, one development, one system. Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty!

Furthermore: we learn from this story

THE PROPRIETY OF LAYING UP

for the future. During seven years of plenty Joseph prepared for the famine, and when it came he had a crowded storehouse. The life of most men, in a worldly respect, is divided into years of plenty and famine. It is seldom that any man passes through life without at least seven years of plenty. During these seven prosperous years your business bears a rich harvest. You hardly know where all the money comes from, it comes so fast. Every bargain you make seems to turn into gold. You contract few bad debts. You are astounded with large dividends. You invest more and more capital. You wonder how men can be content with a small business, gathering in only a hundred dollars where you reap your thousands. These are the seven years of plenty. Now, Joseph, is the time to prepare for famine; for to almost every man there do come seven years of famine. You will be sick, you will be unfortunate, you will be defrauded, you will be disappointed, you will be old, and if you have no storehouse upon which to fall back, you may be famine-struck.

We have no admiration for this denying one's self of all present comfort and luxury for the mere pleasure of hoarding up, this grasping for the mere pleasure of seeing how large a pile you can get, this always being poor and cramped because as soon as a dollar comes in it is sent out to see if it can't find another dollar to carry home on its back; but there is an intelligent and noble-minded forecaste which we love to see in men who have families and kindred dependent upon them for the blessings of education and home. God sends us to the insects for a lesson, which while they do not stint themselves in the present, do not forget their duty to forestall the future: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise, which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer and gathereth her food in the harvest." Now there are

TWO WAYS OF LAYING UP MONEY ;

the one by investing it in stock and depositing it in banks and loaning it on bond and mortgage. The other way of laying up money is giving it away. He is the safest who makes both of these investments. But the man who devotes none of his gain to the cause of Christ and thinks only of his own comfort and luxury, is not safe. I don't care how his money is invested. But above all lay up treasures in heaven. They never depreciate in value. They never are at a discount. They are always availble. You may feel safe now with your present yearly income, but what will such an income be worth after you are dead? Others will get it. Perhaps some of them will quarrel about it before you are buried. They will be right glad that you are dead. They are only waiting for you to die. What then will all your accumulation be worth if you could gather it all into your bosom and walk up with it to heaven's gate? It would not purchase your admission; or, if allowed to enter, it could not buy you a crown or a robe, and the poorest saint in heaven would look down and say, "Where did that pauper come from?"

Finally: learn from this subject that there is

A STOREHOUSE IN EVERY FAMINE.

Up the long row of buildings, piled to the very roofs with corn, come the hungry multitudes, and Joseph commanded that their sacks and their wagons be filled. The world has been blasted. Every green thing has withered under the touch of sin. From all continents and islands and zones comes up the groan of dying millions. Over tropical spice-grove and Siberian ice-hut and Hindoo jungle the blight has fallen. The famine is universal. But, glory be to God! there is a great storehouse. Jesus Christ, our elder brother, this day bids us come in from our hunger and beggary, and obtain infinite supplies of grace enough to make us rich forever. Many of you have for a long while been smitten of the famine. The world has not stilled the throbbing of your spirit. Your conscience sometimes rouses you up with such suddenness and strength that it requires the most gigantic determination to quell the disturbance. Your courage quakes at the thought of the future. Oh, why will you tarry amid the blasting of the famine when such a glorious storehouse is open in God's mercy?

In Cadiz.

In the course of my wanderings I came upon a cavernous old doorway, wide and low; at one side of it sat a blind beggar, at the other, behind a little table, a public letter writer plied his trade. He was writing a letter for a black-eyed girl dressed in a gay print bata or morning gown; she wore a strip of black gauze over her head, and stood behind the *escribiente*, one hand on her hip, the other gathering the folds of her headgear on her breast, while with her eyes she followed every movement of the writer's pen. The scene struck me; framed in the dark old archway it made so characteristic a picture that I lingered and looked about to see whether there was any convenient spot from which I could make a sketch. I was in a very small square of court; one side was formed by the building to which the old archway belonged. Opposite was a similar arch, and inside it a large stone; this was just what I wanted, so down I sat and took out my sketch book. It was very quiet in this nook; the blind beggar strummed away on an old guitar, and crooned out a plaintive minor air which blended well enough with the surroundings, otherwise all was still. I sketched as quickly as I could, trying to get the group in before the *escribiente* finished the letter. Suddenly a deep-drawn sigh, which sounded just behind my shoulder, made me give a start and look quickly round into the gloomy depths of the arch behind me. My eyes were now used to the dim light, and I perceived, what had escaped me on taking my seat, that I was not the only occupant of the gateway. Back in the shadow leaned a man, wrapped so closely in a large *capa* that even had there been more light I could not have distinguished his features. He took no notice of me, and after one look I turned and went on with my drawing. A few minutes more and the girl took her letter, put some money into the *escribiente's* hand, and tripped away. The scribe stretched himself, and looked all round the court, then coming to the conclusion that no more customers were coming at present, he climbed up a tumble-down little flight of steps, which led to a sort of den in the thickness of the wall, and there squatted like a huge spider on the lookout for flies. The blind beggar also rose and moved slowly off, and the archway was deserted.

Snail Racing in France.

Snail races were invented as a new form of sport last season. The snails were placed side by side on a smooth board in a darkened room, with only a solitary candle at one end of the board. They naturally crawled toward the light, and that was the race. There were hurdles, and even a water jump. Heavy bets were laid on the result and sometimes as much money changed the hands as at Longchamps. One advantage of this sport is that the snails are fit for the table when they have finished their racing career.

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

An Entertaining Account of Dr. Junker's Journey — Incidents of the Trip.

The natives of the Uganda district believe in a supreme being, but they do not worship Him, considering him so infinitely superior that the worship of insignificant mortals would not be recognized by Him; but they worship inferior deities, especially the god of the lake, and on a voyage make libations to Him. They have also a god of war —in fact, they have their Jupiter, Neptune and Mars. Warrior chiefs, too, who have died in battle are worshiped as demi-gods. This is very much like the Homeric mythology. The government of Uganda is based on the feudal system. The chiefs own land and fulfill the duties of magistrates; but there is a right of appeal, and important cases come before a chief or chiefs of the highest order. The kingdom is really a limited monarchy; it is governed by a council consisting of the king and some chiefs of the highest order, including the chief butler, baker, and, above all, the chef de cuisine, the cook. Without the sanction of these august personages the king can do nothing. When this parliament is dissolved—it sits for three months—the members, like our M. P.'s, retire to their country seats. The kings keeps an enormous harem, and polygamy is an institution. Children and girls are sold for guns, ammunition, etc. In the court there are dwarfs and buffoons, as there were at European courts in the olden times.

Baker writes that needles are in great demand—the natives being exceedingly clever tailors and furriers—a handsome girl may be purchased for thirteen needles, to be exchanged in Unyoro for an elephant tusk, which would be worth £20 or £30 in England. In Unyoro there is an established value for a healthy young girl—such a person is equal to a single elephant's tusk of the first class or a new shirt. Thus a girl might be purchased for a shirt, and subsequently exchanged for a large elephant's tusk. Slavery is a national institution of the country. In Unyoro the girls are purchased for various commodities, such as brass coil, bracelets, bark, clothes, cotton, shirts, ivory, etc. The Unyoro country lies at the southeast bank of the Albert Nyanza.

Dr. Junker was allowed to proceed on his journey in a boat belonging to the mission after he had made some handsome presents to the king. This place is at the south of Victoria Nyanza. He remained here four days. Toward the southwest the banks lose the appearance of fertility which they had on the north; and rocky hills without verdure, or merely covered with stunted mimosa or coarse grass, run to the margin of the lake, where they end in naked rocks. In the narrow bays formed by these ridges are here and there villages nestling among banana groves.

Dr. Junker now got to Ukumhi. Here the hills recede again, and beds of ambatch are found growing in the water. The natives construct boats from this weed, which is so extremely buoyant that a boat ten feet long and four feet wide made of it will support at least twelve men. The lowest point at which this pithy weed is found is about latitude 12. Other parts of the coast are often fringed with waterlilies, and the islands at the south of the lake are as beautiful as fairy-land. It is an everchanging kaleidoscope—at one spot purple convolvuli and the graceful papri abound, around which innumerable quantities of water fowl of every description hover and swim; while here and there huge hippopotami are seen floundering, and crockodiles basking where there happens to be sandbanks or grassy creeks. In the middle distance are seen plantain groves and grassy plains of a vivid emerald, while in the background stand gigantic trees with branches twisted most fantastically. From Ukumhi Dr. Junker went on to Ut Salala, where there is a church mission station. Thence he went with his porters and donkeys to Uyui. Uyui may almost be called a town. It is one of the largest collections of huts in Africa. Here and there are places shaded by immense fig trees, under which the natives sit. This is a prosperous station. It is ten miles northeast from Tabora, the great center of Arab trade.

The doctor then continued his journey over the Ugodo country, through the Rubal pass to Mpwaywa. Mpwapwa lies on the western slopes of the Usagara mountains, adjoining the vast tract of forest which separates it from the table land of Ungodo. Clusters of villages are scattered all over the plains, their inhabitants supporting themselves on the product of the soil and by breeding cattle. The country is fertile, and produces large crops of dhurra, Indian corn and other cereals. The natives dwell in mud huts, built square, with a large court house in the center, into which (as is common in the Soudan) the cattle are driven at night to prevent their being "jumped," as the Cape expression runs; the doors are strongly built of wood. The inhabitants are a mixed race of Wagogo and Wassagara and other tribes. Toward the west stretches an immense plain; to the north are fields of dhurra, and to the south and east vast forests—a paradise for a sportsmen, as all kinds of game—lions, leopards, antelopes and buffaloes rove there. In a southerly direction tower lofty mountains; indeed, it were difficult to conceive a more romantic spot than that where our traveler rested.

A Little Hustler Gets a Job.

A lawyer friend tells me he advertised for an office boy a few days ago and as usual got a big bundle of answers. He got fairly well tired reading the various creditable things the young aspirants for the place had to say of themselves, but finally he struck a letter that really rested him. It was written on a very much soiled and crumpled piece of paper that had never been very white and read about as follows:

"I am 12 years old. I hain't got no father nor muther. I'm an orfan and I've got to hustle. It betes hel how hard times is."

My legal friend read no more of the letters, but immediately sent for the writer of this one and gave him the job. The urchin has settled down to "hustling" in earnest and doesn't complain any more about the hard times

THE BEACH AT LIDO.

Music, and a Dip of Old Ocean.

I find Venice far more fascinating than Florence. It is a relief to be free from the noisy streets, with their harsh sounding venders and loud braying donkeys, and the all penetrating lime dust, and gently to float past palaces and picturesque houses, half reclining in a gondola, propelled by the strong unseen arm behind one. I find here plenty of amusement in studying these people, who are seen to advantage when unrestrainedly enjoying themselves.

Sunday is the great day for an excursion to the Lido, a strip of sandy beach on the Adriatic, having a music pavilion and bathing houses, built close to that tranquil little sea. We take a small steamer near the Bridge of Sighs, and in a quarter of an hour land on the island of Lido, where a tram car drawn by two horses (the only ones to be found so near Venice), awaits us to take us a short distance, under a double row of trees, to the bathing establishments. On the steamer we notice an instance of the politeness of the natives. The boat is crowded for it is a lovely day, and many have to stand. A peasant woman neatly attired and looking quite pretty with her black veil artistically draped over her black hair, offers her place to a Venetian lady who, with her husband, is going to pass the lovely afternoon by the sea. She accepts the seat with such a pretty bow and sweet "grazie" that it makes one wish he had a place to offer to some one if only for the pleasure of being thanked in such a charming voice. There was no need of the peasant woman offering her seat to the lady, for the latter was equally able to stand, but it was an act of pure politeness, or possibly of deference to her social superior.

UNMUSICAL LANGUAGE.

The voices of the peasants and gondoliers that one hears constantly are not pleasant, and the Italian language as spoken by them is not musical. The conversation of the gondoliers resembles somewhat the jargon one hears in Chinatown, though it is not quite so disagreeable to the ear. It is only the cultivated people who speak Italian musically.

In making the regular tour through Italy little Italian is heard, except on the streets, for the hotels are full of English and Americans, and in visiting churches, art galleries, etc., one meets few, save tourists, with their red covered guide books. French is universally spoken in the hotels and principal stores, as well as English in all the large cities; so one really does not need to know Italian in order to travel the beaten track in Italy.

The fussy little steamer whistles shrilly, awakening the horses on shore from their afternoon nap. The company of happy natives fill the two open cars and are soon transported to the pavilion, where a band of excellent musicians vie with the ever restless sea in making sweet sounds, and one hardly knows which to admire more, the lovely selections from Verdi or the soothing sound of the waves slowly beating their eternal requiem on the sands at our feet.

The seats in the cafe are nearly all taken and the natives are listening to the music and sipping their wine. There are few English or Americans present, for in general it is not considered proper by them to pass the Sabbath in quiet enjoyment at the Lido, but the natives see no objection to doing so after having attended church in the morning.

The spectator sees a number of very pretty girls among the Venetians, some with large blue eyes and beautiful Titian hair, which in the sunlight resembles molten gold, and others with raven locks and with eyes that look like black, shining beads. They know how to artistically drape their faces with their black lace veils, thus enhancing the fine effect of their clear cut features, fine eyes and lovely hair. Unfortunately, they often spoil it all by too much rouge and powder.

SPORTING IN THE WATER.

A number of Venetian belles are sporting in the warm salt water, which already has attained a temperature of seventy degrees, while their friends look admiringly on from the pavilion, and two boatmen in their gondola, with life preservers, watch to see that they do not venture out beyond the ropes, and are ready to lend assistance if necessary. At 6 o'clock the band finishes the last piece on the programme and nearly all return to Venice, which, at that hour, and seen from a distance, looks indeed like a fairy city.

For three years past the Grand canal has been disturbed by noisy little steamers, which carry passengers for any distance on it for two sous. They not only interfere with the trade of the gondoliers, but by the waves they make are slowly undermining the foundations of the houses. Nevertheless the gondolas still float along the Grand canal, for every one prefers them to the steamers, except those who are in a hurry and must reach their destination quickly.

The gondolas and steamers well personify the past and present respectively. The former camly and slowly moving along, regardless of time, as if life were a dream and there were no need of haste. The motion is much less jerky than in a rowboat and more agreeable than a carriage. The speed is not great, but, then, why need we always rush along? The steamers — those modern time saving transporters — hurry on with much puffing and noise from station to station, leaving a long line of swashing waves behind, which wake the gondolier from his reverie and make his boat rock unduly, reminding him that this is no age for dreams, but that he must be up and doing if he does not wish to be left far behind by modern progress.

A recent computation makes the velocity of the solar system in space only about 10,000,000 miles a year. By a different method another computer has determined the rate to be about 525,000,000 miles a year.

Bricks are now made of corks, refuse, and cement. They are used in building owing to their lightness and isolating properties, and as a covering for boilers to prevent the radiation of heat.

FARM NOTES.

UNSALTED BUTTER.—How many persons are there who would turn up their noses at mention of unsalted butter? Isn't fit to eat! exclaims the opinionated person who does not know what he is talking about. Well, it is a matter of taste. But travelers from Europe have the greatest difficulty in becoming accustomed to our strong, old, briny butter. They cannot eat it at first, any more than the American can endure the pretty, tiny pellets of fresh butter that meet him at every hotel in Europe. But again, so accommodating is human nature, that, once forced to accustom himself to the unsalted article in Europe, he, too, finds American butter briny and flavorless. The truth is that the most delicious butter is that which is left unsalted. For market, of course, it will not keep many days in the fresh state, but even then twice as much salt as is necessary is often put into it. The salt makes it acrid, and destroys wholly the exquisite cream and grass flavor. For use in æsthetic homes, sets of tiny separate moulds, in the shape of a strawberry or something else pretty, should be had. Take the butter unsalted, work the milk out, mould it in rich-colored little gems in these, and put it upon the table in that shape. It is as attractive to the eye as flower or fruit, and the taste of it upon warm biscuit or snowflake light bread—well, try it, that is all.

FERTILIZING WITH CLOVER.—As regards keeping up the fertility of the farm bought manures are too expensive, and it is hardly possible to make a sufficiency of home-made manures; we then must resort to sowing clover, rotating crops, and resting part of the farm. Sowing clover is our cheapest and surest way of fertilizing, for when growing on the land, we can graze it or mow it for forage and its effect as a fertilizer last for several years. Waldo F. Brown, of Ohio, one of the most intelligent and successful farmers of the West, says this of clover: "With thirty-five years of careful observation of the effects of clover, I have each year valued it higher than I did the previous year; a crop of clover cannot be grown on my soil without benefiting it; no matter what use it is put to—whether pasture, cut for hay, allowed to mature a crop of seed; plowed under, or burned off, and each farmer who grow clover can determine for himself what is the best use he can put it to; the roots of clover are the most important factor in the fertilizing value of the soil, because their dried weight considerably exceeds that of the weight of the top; and also because they are richer in food elements than the tops."

WHOLE GRAIN FOR FOWLS.—Poultry do not need to have their food masticated. If they did nature would have provided them with teeth, and, as everybody knows, "as scarce as hen's teeth" has become a proverb. The work of mastication is done in their gizzards by the aid of stones and shells. it is better for the fowls' health to keep this mill suitably provided with hard food that needs grinding up. Your chicks are often injured by having too large a proportion of soft, water food. It does not give the gizzard sufficient exercise. Try feeding whole wheat a little while. The chicks will become hard, plump and lively.

RAFT timber that has been floated down rivers has been ascertained to be no longer liable to the attack of dry rot. So much so is this said to be the case that in Alsace it is customary to specify that only raft timber shall be employed. The water slowly dissolves out the albumen and salts and thus deprives the fungus of the nutriment needful for its development. A French investigator, we are told, has found by experiment that, whereas fresh sawdust when buried rots away in a few years, sawdust from wood which has been soaked some time in water, and has thereby been deprived of soluble matters, will remain in the ground under similar circumstances wholly unchanged and only slightly tinged on the exterior with earthy matters dissolved from the soil.

HE is a wise farmer who provides plenty of pasture for his hogs in summer. The hog is as much entitled to grass in summer as is the cow, and will profit by it equally as well. Many farmers pay very little attention to what food their hogs gets until fattening time, thinking that until then all that is necessary is to give them barely enough to keep them alive, and then they are impatient to stuff them with all the corn they can eat, all the time wondering why the hogs don't do better, grow faster, make sweeter pork, and why the owner is so unlucky as to have his hogs die of cholera.

MR. WILCOX, says: "I have been in the habit of feeding stock with wheat for some years past. I consider it to be more nutritious than any other food I have ever used. My plans are as follows: Cut straw and hay to fine chaff—the greater proportion being straw thrown over a given quantity (four or five pounds) of meal, with as much pulp root as you feel disposed to put in, mixing it together. Give it twice a day. To sheep I always give it crushed or bruised—say a pint or a pint and a half each per day; it is the finest food for sheep I have ever used."

PIGS that are to be marketed this year should be pushed hard from the beginning. If allowed to stand still for a day there will be a loss. Ground oats and corn mixed, or ground corn and wheat middlings, will make a good slop for the pigs; soaked corn will also be highly relished, and will be found well adapted to keeping the pigs in high flesh, but as soon as the new corn shall be fairly in milk that will be found the best of all fattening foods. On the other hand, if pigs are to be kept over the winter there should be no stimulating or forcing. Give them the run of a clover field the first summer, with a small allowance of grain.

SCIENTIFIC.

A joint for diving-bands in which great strength is combined with an even surface has lately been offered to the public, although it has been used privately for upwards of five years. Messrs. Bailey Brothers, of Chancery-lane, were applied to by a large firm of mill-band-makers to supply a cement so modified from that which they have long made for mending china and glass that it might be used for joining machine belts. The ends of the belt to be joined are cut to a long scarf, not however so long as the width of the belt. The cement is applied hot, the two parts are put carefully together and the joint is subjected to pressure from a vice. The joints become set in twelve hours; but it is preferable not to use the belt before twenty-four hours have elapsed, when, it is said, the joint will be the last place at which the belt will break. The practice is to suspend the belt with a heavy weight on the joint, for the double purpose of testing the joint and of stretching the belt. It is stated that the joint will stand both heat and damp, and that one has never been known to give way.

Ersted, very early in the present century, discovered by accident the power exercised by a current on a magnet in its neighborhood. He was holding the mariner's compass in his hand, and accidently approached it to a wire through which a current was passing. By a brilliant method of inductive reasoning, he at once came to the conclusion that the magnet was deflected in consequence of the nearness of the current overcoming for the moment the directing force of the earth's magnetism, and it flashed across his mind that the reason why the magnet itself points to the north was owing to the directing force of currents passing east and west round the earth. The idea, thus started, developed into electro-magnetism.

A varnish has been invented in Germany for patterns and machinery. It dries, leaving a smooth surface almost as soon as it is applied. It is thus prepared: Thirty pounds of shellac, ten pounds of Manila copal, and ten pounds of Zanzibar copal are placed in a vessel, which is heated externally by steam, and stirred during from four to six hours, after which 150 parts of the finest potato spirit are added, and the whole heated for four hours to 67 degrees. This liquid is dyed by the addition of orange color, and can then be applied as a paint on wood. When used for painting and glazing machinery it consists of 35 pounds of shellac, five pounds of Manila copal and 150 pounds of spirit.

San Francisco is falling behind badly this year in her foreign and coastwise trade. Her imports in the first five months of 1884 amounted to $14,944,501 against nearly $16,500,000 in the corresponding months last year. Her imports from China dropped to $2,584,886 against $3,900,000 last year, and the imports from Japan for the period mentioned amounted to $2,161,943, or $600,000 less than during the same time in 1883, while the decline in English and German trade is in about the same proportions. The decrease in foreign trade is attributed mainly to the decreased export of grain, and the coastwise traffic is lessened by the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Lord Shaftsbury, speaking at a recent meeting in London, stated that England could very well sustain the emigration of half a million women, but as that was no easy matter he asked his audience to encourage such schemes as proposed the employment of women in industrial pursuits on a large scale. In view of this it would appear that there is a superabundance of females in England, and that the supply of this commodity exceeds the demand, owing, no doubt, to the single young men emigrating. If this emigration of young men continues, the British professors of political economy will have on hand a big problem, the successful solution of which will tax their skill to the utmost.

C. E. Bessey, calls attention in the American Naturalist to an enormous puff ball. This particular fungus, found by Professor R. E. Call, in Herkimer County, N. Y., belongs to the species known as *Lycoperdon giganteum*. Photographs of it were taken. It was irregularly oval in outline, and much flattened. Its largest diameter was 5 feet 4 inches, its smallest 4 feet 6 inches, while its height was but 9½ inches. This specimen, the writer says, is the largest of any of which measurements were attainable for comparison.

Seth Green states that the cause of the death of the vast number of ale wives, the bodies of which are found floating on Lake Ontario, is starvation. He says they travel about in large schools, the strong ones naturally taking the lead and getting the most food. Those in the rear get positively nothing at all, yet they will follow the school day after day until they die of actual starvation.

To ascertain whether a sample of petroleum is sufficiently volatile to be dangerous: Herr Montag points out a very simple and conclusive method. He fills a glass three parts full with the petroleum to be tested, and fills up the glass with boiling water, at the same time holding a flame over it. If the vapor disengaged becomes ignited the petroleum should not be considered a safe liquid to leave exposed to the atmosphere.

A writer says: "I discovered, many years ago, that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple that it was not well to make a stir about it. Posts of any wood can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."

SALMON SALAD.—To a can of salmon take eight or ten stocks of celery; cut the celery into small pieces and mix with the salmon, which should also be picked into small bits; sprinkle over a little salt and a very little pepper, and pour on some good vinegar. A small onion may be added if desired.

APPLE JELLY.—Use fair, sour apples. Slice them, skins, seed and all, and simmer with one-half cup of water till well cooked and soft. Then strain through a cloth, add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, boil a few moments, skimming till clear; then pour into glasses, and cover when cold.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Boil three pints of shelled peas in three quarts of water; when soft rub through the colander and add a little water, return the pulp to the pot, add a head of lettuce and a pint more peas. Boil half an hour, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour mixed in two tablespoons of cream. Season to taste.

DON'T SLICE PINEAPPLES.—Few people know that pineapples in their native country are never sliced, but after pealing they are carefully broken from the core in small pieces with a silver fork. If this way is once tried no one will again injure the fine flavor by cutting across the grain. They should always be so prepared, both for table and canning.

HORSERADISH SEED.—A paragraph is going the rounds saying that the horseradish plant never produces seed; that its only mode of spreading is from the root. It does not really need any other method of propagation, but we have seen a few horseradish seed on plants where the soil was thin and poor. As usually planted on rich garden or alluvial soil the plant has no instinct teaching it the need of producing seed. Place it where it is pinched and likely to die, and it will propagate seed the same as all other plants do.

WEEDS IN POTATOES.—The labor of keeping potatoes free from weeds late in the season needs to be done carefully, so as not to disturb the setting tubers. But it will pay, not only in the better crop thereby produced, but in the case of harvesting it. Few potatoe digging machines will do good work, and none perfect work where the ground is very weedy. The most careful hand digging in some pieces will still leave some of the crop.

The trustees of the Lick estate in San Francisco have paid $12,000 to Edmund Feil of Paris for a glass for the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, but of nineteen glasses produced all but two have proved defective, but it is not certain that these two will be any better. The glass is to be thirty-six inches in diameter.

An electric light was recently tested at Sandy Hook by some officers of the lighthouse department and a few scientific men. The light could easily be seen thirty miles, but flickered. This flickering is of course likely to confuse the fixed and flash lights, and inventors are trying to avoid it.

"The Blood is the Life."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists.

The real price of everything is the toil and trouble of acquiring it.

Farmers complain that the English sparrow destroys the buds of fruit trees and bushes.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of victues. By druggists.

Boil blackberries six minutes, with six ounces of sugar to the quart.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

To clean knives:—Cut a small potato, dip it in brickdust and rub them.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Use the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

Boil peaches, whole, fifteen minutes, using six ounces of sugar to a quart.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as strictly pure, honest, and reliable.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Boil plums ten minutes; eight ounces of sugar to the quart is needed.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 811 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

The greatest wealth is contentment with a little.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

The friendship of the artist is mere self-interest.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

We Point with Pride

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines. Whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and it has given the best of satisfaction. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood or debility, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has disappeared." H. M. MILLS, 71 French St., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar,

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

38 543

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage Improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

HOUSEHOLD.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, twelve eggs, two large nutmegs ground, one teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of allspice, one-half teaspoonful of ginger, grated yellow rind and juice of one lemon and orange, small glass of rosewater, four pounds of currants, four pounds of raisins, two pounds of citron, half pound each of sweet and bitter almonds blanched and beaten to a paste with rose water. To be baked in one large loaf. It takes eight hours in a moderate oven.

PEACH SHORTCAKE.—The cake is made of one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one saltspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar passed through a sieve and then mixed with four tablespoonfuls of butter. When thoroughly mixed, moisten with one teacupful of milk. Bake in two deep pie-plates in a quick oven. Have the peaches peeled and cut in slices. As soon as the cakes are done cut them in halves, butter them and arrange the slices of peaches between the pieces, sprinkling with sugar. Serve warm with cream.

RISSOLES.—Mince cold veal or chicken, season with pepper and salt, roll out a good pie crust, as for tarts, cut into squares or oblongs, as for turnovers, put a tablespoonful of the seasoned meat in the centre of each, brush the edges with white of egg, and make into a neat roll enveloping the meat. Pinch the edges of the paste firmly together; bake in a quick oven. When brown wash over with beaten egg, leave in the oven a minute to glaze and serve hot. These are nice made of cold calf's liver.

RUSK.—One quart of flour, one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a yeast cake, dissolved in warm water, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs. Sift flour and salt together, pour in milk and yeast, and let rise four or five hours before adding the beaten eggs, sugar and butter. Work these in well and make into small rolls; set closely together in a pan. Throw a cloth over them and let them stand until light. Bake in a steady oven. Just before taking them up wash the top with white of egg in which a little sugar has been stirred.

WARM GINGERBREAD.—One cup each of sugar, molasses, butter and "loppered" milk or cream, four and a half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, sifted twice with the flour, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of mixed mace and cinnamon, three eggs; beat together molasses, sugar, butter and spices until they are very light; put in the milk, beaten eggs and finally flour. Stir vigorously for five minutes and bake in a "card." Break instead of cutting it and eat with iced milk as an accompaniment.

TO TELL SOUND TIMBER.—It is said the soundness of a log of timber may be ascertained by placing the ear close to one end of it, while another person delivers a succession of smart blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when the continuance of the vibrations will indicate to an experienced ear even the degree of soundness. If only a dull thud meets the ear, the listener may be certain that unsoundness exists.

CRULLERS.—Butter size of an egg, three eggs, two cups sugar, one and a half cups sour milk, all well mixed; then sift in a large teaspoonful soda and enough flour to make a soft dough.

STEAMED INDIAN LOAF.—Four cups of Indian meal, two cups of flour, two cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one egg, a pinch of salt and one cup of molasses. Steam three hours.

CLOVE CAKE.—Half a cup of butter, one cup brown sugar, two cups flour, one cup milk, one cup chopped raisins, one egg, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one of cloves and half a nutmeg. Bake three-quarters of an hour.

RICE GEMS.—Use one pound of wheat flour, one pound of rice; mix thoroughly; add one pound sugar, one pound butter, four eggs, flavor to taste; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in milk enough to form a dough that can be rolled and cut the same as cookies.

CUCUMBER SALAD.—Peel and slice the cucumbers and leave in ice water or an hour, drain, slice an onion and lay in a cold dish alternately with the cucumbers, and season with vinegar, pepper and salt.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Frostbites, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.,

Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.

I found it a specific for Hay Fever. For ten years I have been a great sufferer from August 9th till frost. Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay Fever sufferers should know of its efficacy.—Frank B. Ainsworth, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ROUGH ON DIRT

Great Starching

AND IRONING POWDER.

HOW TO WASH AND IRON

The art of starching, ironing and washing brought to perfection in "ROUGH ON DIRT." Added to starch gives splendid gloss, body, stiffness and polish. The only washing compound that can be so used. Prevents starch rolling or rubbing up. Makes iron slip easy. Saves labor. Saves three-fourths the starch. A revelation in housekeeping. A boon to women. A new discovery, beats the world. Cleans and purifies everything. Invaluable as the only safe, non-injurious and perfect washer and cleanser for general household purposes.

STARCHING. The most inexperienced girl can, with Rough on Dirt, do as nice washing and ironing as can be done in any laundry. Boiling not necessary. 10 & 25c. pkgs. at all first-class, well stocked Grocers. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES.
IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.
IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price $1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

The demand for your "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigar is rapidly increasing, although I have already retailed over 150,000. HENRY D. BOYDEN, Druggist, Grand Island, Neb.

The "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigar is fully up to all and more than you recommend it to be. My cigar trade has fully doubled. We shall SOON want more.

Ed. J. BROWN, Druggist, Edina, Mo.

Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS. How to organize. B. G. NORTHROP, Clinton, Conn.

RUPTURE Cured guaranteed by Dr. J. R. Mayer. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by thousands of cases. Office 821 Arch St., Phila. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 3722 N. 18th St., 5 to 7 P. M., & Sunday 8 to 11 A. M. Advice free

GOLD is worth $36 per pound. Pettit's Eye Salve $1,000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

PALMS' Business College, Phila., Pa. Situations furnished. Life Scholarship, $40. Write.

PATENTS E. A. LEHMANN, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, Washington, D. C. No charge unless patent is secured. Send for Circular.

SOLDIERS all get Pensions. If Mdisabled; Officers' travel pay, bounty collected; Deserters relieved; 22 years' practice. Success or no fee. Laws sent free. A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C.

FREE by return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 341 round, 14 Pills.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

PENSIONS An increase may be due. Address MILO B. STEVENS & Co., Metropolitan Blk, Chicago, Ill.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or "Thick Neck," and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with most wonderful success; use veg table remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of Dropsy in 8 to 20 days. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember it costs you nothing to realize the merit of our treatment for yourself. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case, name, age, sex, how long afflicted, etc. Send for free pamphlet containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial you must return this advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Drs.,
Central Hotel, 251 & 253 Canal St., N. Y.

WANTED:

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY,

To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.

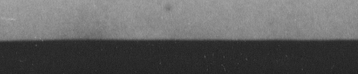
The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,

International Publishing & Printing Co.,
528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,
Medical and Surgical Offices.
40 YEARS ESTABLISHED.
206 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Regular Registered Physicians; and are still engaged in the treatment and cure of all cases of nervous debility and special diseases. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 6 to 9 p. m. Closed on Sundays. Consultation also by mail strictly confidential.

FISHING TACKLE Shot Guns, Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.



Send stamp for Great Western Price List. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-loading double Shotguns at $10 00; Single-barrel breech-loaders at $4 to $12; Breech-loading Rifles from $3 50 to $15; Double barrel Muzzle-loading Shotguns at $5.50 to $25; Repeating Rifles, 16-shooter, $15 to $30; Revolvers from $1 to $20. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Address,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa.

AFFLICTED and UNFORTUNATE

After all others fail consult

Dr. LOBB

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.

20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 10 evenings.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

$1000 Reward for any case of Kidney Troubles, Nervous Debility, Mental or Physical Weakness that Botanic Nerve Bitters fail to cure. 50 Cts. Herb Medicine Co. 15 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., October 6, 1887

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
J. ROSS THOMPSON.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN.

Democratic County Ticket.

Associate Judge—JOHN GROVE.
Sheriff—JOHN NOLL.
Treasurer—JAMES KIMPORT.
Register—JOHN A. RUPP.
Recorder—W. GAYLER MORRISON.
Commissioners—A. J. GREIST. M. S. FEIDLER.
Auditers—H. A. McKEE. W. A. KRISE.

Governor Beaver approved an act of the Legislature which provides that if any election officer or assessor of poll taxes shall become intoxicated during the time he is engaged in the discharge of his official duties, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of thirty days and pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

Jake Sharp is said to be primed with a large lot of dangerous knowledge, and that he proposes to use it to keep himself out of Sing Sing. It is said that a disclosure of the entire story of the transactions for his share of which Sharp has been convicted, would make the most tremendous sensation since Tweed's downfall, implicating prominent and ambitious politicians. If Sharp escapes Sing Sing it will be believed that his threats have had their effect, and people will know where to place the responsibility of shielding the unknown criminals. For the public good, it is to be hoped that the whole business will be disclosed, for it cannot be supposed for an instant that no other beside Jacob Sharp are as worthy of punishment.

We never took much, or any, stock in the Salvation Army, and any one who did, after reading the following intelligence from Georgia, will likely consider his Salvation stock at a discount: The Salvation Army, which has been thriving in Georgia for a year past, has met with a series of disasters during the past month which has broken it up. The Rome encampment was broken up by the arrest of its leader, Henry Johnson, for attempted assault on Nora Maginnis, a child of eight years. The army in Griffin was rotten-egged, and one of the City Alderman, Mr. George, is now under bonds for his activity in hurling the missiles. In Columbus and other places the leading female officers married and so scandalized the other soldiers that they would not parade any more. In Augusta three woman deserted husbands and children, causing such indignation that the barrack is now empty. In this city Nat Anderson, the leading singer, has deserted, and accuses his comrades of various unmentionable crimes. Four families have been broken up here by he army.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

By a decision recently rendered in Cambria county the title to a large tract of land, upon which there are many settlers; has been unsettled, and the Johnstown *Tribune* makes it the opportunity for giving people some very good advice about the purchase of land. Too many buy land without having the title examined by a competent lawyer, and when they lose the land, as the Cambria county people will, they will then whine about the injustice of the law, and totally forget their own negligence in the matter.

And, as we noticed in the REPORTER, a few weeks ago. The courts of this State have decided that no boundry fence can be made of barbed wire without the consent of the parties owning the adjacent lands, and any man who puts such fences along the highway renders himself liable for all injuries to stock passing along the highway.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all our breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousand of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call in cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle Even if everything else has failed you you may depend upon thisfor certain.,

——Lewins has fall overcoats and a new stock of suits for men and boys, cheap and down to cost. Suits made to order, too, and satisfaction guaranteed.

——Are you going to the show? If you are, buy your boots and shoes at Power's and you will save enough money to buy your ticket.

——Fleming the tailor, at Bellefonte, opened up a fine line of goods for fall suits. Keep an eye on what he has to say in regard to suits and prices.

——If you want a fine farm, read ad, in REPORTER, of John I. Thompson.

A MISSISSIPPI OUTRAGE.

An Editor Fearfully Beaten by Two Saloon Keepers.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., Oct. 3.—The quiet little town of Holly Springs, in north Mississippi, was thrown into a fever of excitement on Friday afternoon over an assault on W. H. Reynolds, newspaper editor, by Jules Sigman and E. E. Wilkerson, both saloon keepers. A short time ago Reynolds, a young man from Wichita, Kan., came to Holly Springs and announced his intention of starting a daily paper. No one knew him, and nothing more was thought about the matter until Thursday afternoon when the paper, bright and spicy, appeared on the streets. Its main feature was an editorial headed "Darkness that is Dense." In the editorial the following language occurred:

Any brute in the shape of a man who will stand behind the bar and deliberately deal out dirty, deadly, devil concoctions to his fellow brutes, or rather his weak. and pitiful slaves, knowing its awful effect, is a stinging disgrace to any community. He is generally too cowardly to murder honestly and outright, and through the satanic powers of his terrible traffic he shifts the responsibilities of his crime on the shoulders of his enslaved patrons * * * The mayer of our city, and the council, or any one who sympathizes with the dispensers of the accursed essence of all that is degrading and disgusting. can no more enter the pearly gates of heaven then the uncouth and deadly viper can soar among the fleecy clouds with the birds of paradise.

Late that afternoon Jule Sigman and Wilkerson, both saloon keepers, armed with a loaded whip and a bludgeon, went to Reynold's office. He was in his shirt sleeves, busily setting type, and not looking up to see who his visitors were was informed by a stunning blow from a club in the hands of Wilkerson. The young editor fell, and then Sigman began to lash him with the heavy whip. Full one hundred blows were given the helpless victim, every one of which brought the blood streaming through his shirt.

A crowd being attracted by the noise, attempted to enter the doors, but were repulsed by Preston Faut, until Deputy Sheriff Matthews pushed his way in and placed the assailants under arrest. They were taken before the mayor on a charge of assault and battery, and held to answer to the grand jury in $400.

The citizens of Holly Springs are indignant, and threaten to deal severely with the perpetrators of the assault. Every business house in the city was closed on Saturday at 10 o'clock, and the citizens met to express their opinion of the outrage. Strong speeches were made by Judge Watson, Capt. James T. Faut, and Judge Smith, and a committee of ten leading citizens was appointed to draft resolutions denouncing the actions of the saloon keepers.

Reynolds is a pleasant looking young fellow of 21 years. He is a near relative of Robert Toombs of Georgia.

A Tornado in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 2.—Citizens of Charion township report that a tornado passed over their section Friday, tearing through the clouds like a big balloon, dipping down and rising again, carrying an eddying mass of fence rails and tree limbs in its circling path. It looked like a big black funnel, an whirled around like a top. It was about 100 feet above the surface of the earth, but would occasionally sweep down, wrench off the tree tops and tear up fences. The tornado traveled at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. It dipped down on the plantation of Mr. Alexander, tore up a number of peach and apple trees, took away the roof of his house, and rising again, disappeared in the direction of Philadelphia church. The skies were overcast with heavy clouds, among which a visible commotion was made as the black funnel-shaped mass tore its way through them.

A Reminder of Ives.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—A petition was filed in the common pleas court yesterday by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad company for an injunction restraining Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, from transferring 4,500 shares of Dayton and Michigan railroad preferred stock, which they hold as security for one of the Ives' loans. The par value of this stock is $225,000. The petition alleges that this stock belongs to the plaintiff company, and was wrongly hypothecated by Ives without plaintiff's consent or knowledge to secure an individual debt. In addition to enjoying the transfer of this stock the court is to require Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to surrender the certificates to the plaintiff and to require the Dayton and Michigan railroad company to transfer them to the plaintiff upon its stock book.

Blown to Atoms With Dynamite.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 2.—The large boiler and pumps at Bliss & Marshall's kyle coke works have been blown to pieces by dynamite. The employes have been on a strike for several weeks and the outrage is supposed to have been committed by some of the strikers. The damage was about $800. On the same night a party of the strikers surrounded the houses of the non-union men for the purpose of driving them away, but the mob was frightened off by some armed officers who have been guarding the works. The firm claims that the strike is broken.

Harry Hill's Last Night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Harry Hill, who for the last thirty years ran a concert hall on Houston street closed Saturday night. T'o-night is my last night in the old place where I have been so many years," Harry said, and then referred feelingly to his regret at parting with his old employes. Several people Hill says, are anxious to lease his little theatre, but he could not say who would succeed him. The waitresses and bartenders, who are much attached to Hill, presented him with a magnificent floral emblem, and a band which they had engaged, serenaded him.

Killed by a Legislator.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 3.—The Hon. W. E. E. Milburn shot and killed Will Ward, the son of Betsey Ward, who has kept a notorious saloon near Andy Johnson's old home for several years. The men got in a controversy about the returns in the prohibition election, when Ward called Milburn a liar. The latter pulled a pistol and shot Ward dead. Milburn is a prominent lawyer, a member of the legislature, and was a candidate for congress against Roderick Butler.

Deadly Gas.

ASHLAND, Pa., Oct. 2.—Three men and two boys were suffocated, and thirteen others overcome with gas yesterday afternoon in the Bost colliery. Those killed were Frederick Outrich, fire boss, aged 40 years; John Cochran, aged 33; John McDonald, aged 20; John Guillam, aged 17, and Park Tully, aged 14, door boy. It is feared that some of the thirteen others who were overcome by the deadly gas will die.

BASEBALL RECORD.

The Standing of the Various Leagues Up to Saturday Last.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—It is now impossible for Detroit to lose first place in the National league. During the last week the Philadelphias have been playing a strong game, and have their eyes on second place, and Chicago will have to work hard if she retains the coveted second place. Following is the standing of each club to date:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Detroit	77	42	119	.647
Chicago	69	45	114	.605
Philadelphia	70	45	118	.593
New York	66	52	118	.559
Boston	60	55	115	.522
Pittsburg	50	68	118	.424
Washington	43	73	116	.371
Indianapolis	34	86	120	.283

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Cincinnati has strengthened her hold on second place this week, in the series of games with St. Louis. Louisville has been playing badly all the week, and hardly has a chance for second place. Following is the record to date:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent
St. Louis	94	36	130	.714
Cincinnati	79	52	131	.603
Louisville	73	56	126	.596
Baltimore	73	56	129	.560
Athletic	61	66	127	.486
Brooklyn	57	70	127	.449
Metropolitan	40	85	125	.320
Cleveland	38	90	128	.267

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

This organization has completed the season and the clubs finished in the following order.

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Toronto	65	35	100	.650
Buffalo	63	40	103	.612
Newark	59	38	97	.608
Syracuse	60	40	100	.600
Hamilton	57	42	99	.576
Jersey City	47	49	96	.495
Rochester	40	52	101	.487
Scranton	15	55	74	.258
Wilkesbarre	26	75	101	.250

IN LEAGUE WITH ITALY.

The Interview Between Prince Bismarck and the Italian Ambassador.

BERLIN, Oct 3.—The Italian ambassador to Germany has gone to Friedrichsruhe.

PARIS, Oct. 3. The *Observateur* says it believes that Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Vatican and Quirinal proposals regarding the Roman question which will soon be carried into effect, and that it is in consequence of these proposals that Signor Crispi has gone to Friedrichsruhe. The interview, it says, will be of great interstate importance.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The *Tribuna* says that Prince Bismarck's invitation to Signor Crispi for a conference at Friedrichsruhe was couched in terms that were friendly to the prime minister and flattering to Italy. Signor Crispi had a conference with King Humbert and then accepted the invitation. His journey, the *Tribuna* says, affords much satisfaction to Italian statesmen.

The *Italio* says the interview is important, but not unexpected, as Italy has lately entered into an alliance with Austria and Germany on an equal footing with the two empires; and in view of Count Kalnoky's meeting with Prince Bismarck it is only natural that Signor Crispi should confer with the chancellor in turn. The *Italie* believes that the interview is intended to strengthen the peace of Europe, not to prepare for war.

The *Riforma* denies that the object of Signor Crispi's visit to Prince Bismarck is to conciliate the vatican.

Sporting Notes.

C. G. Wood, the English sprinter, sailed for Liverpool on the Umbria Saturday.

The Middlesex gun club will hold a six-day pigeon shooting tournament beginning to-day at Dunellen, N. J.

Frank Burridge of New York has sold to Amos Wilkins the b. g. Eph, record 2:28¼, by Jack Wilkes, dam by Hambletonian, for $5,000.

The Staten Island ladies' club will hold an open lawn tennis tournament on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, at Livingston.

George Bubear, champion sculler of England, will leave New York for home on Oct. 11, to prepare for his race with Jake Gaudaur over the River Thames.

Jack Dempsey thinks Jake Kilrain can whip Jem Smith, but does not see how he is going to do it by training in England under Englishmen, seconded by Charley Mitchell and fighting on foreign soil. "Under these conditions," he remarks, "Jake's chances are dubious in the extreme." Dempsey is not alone in his opinion.

Emile Paul is going to try to run from New York to Philadelphia on Oct. 7. He said that he expected to have plenty of company on the road. Besides the judges and timekeepers, four other members of the Olympic club are talking of starting for the prize silver pitcher. They are Capt. Hirshberger, Louis and Willie Newman, and T. B. Frial. Saul Lossen will follow the race on a bicycle.

The Sultan Dead.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Advices from Tangier say that the Sultan of Morocco is dead.

The *Iberia* announces that Spain will send troops to the Spanish possessions in Morocco to enforce the status quo in the event of any of the powers intervening.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Money on Call 5 per cent.

BONDS.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day
4½s,	1891, reg.	108¾	108¾
4½s,	1891, con.	108⅝	108⅝
4s,	1907, reg.	124½	124½
4s,	1907, con	125¼	125¼

STOCK MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day
Canadian Pacific	52½	52¾
Chicago, Bur, & Q.	135	135¼
Central Pacific	35	35
Del. & Hudson	99⅛	99⅝
Del. Lack. & W.	129¾	129¾
Erie	29⅛	29⅜
Erie pref	66	67
Lake Shore	94¾	95⅛
Louis. & Nash.	61⅛	61¾
Michigan Central	87¼	——
Missouri Pacific	92⅝	93¼
N. Y. & New Eng.	39½	40⅛
N. J. Central	72⅝	74
N. Y., Cent. & Hud.	109⅞	108½
Northwestern	112¾	112⅞
Oregon Navigation	90	91
Pacific Mail	39⅝	39⅝
Reading	69⅛	67
Rock Island	117⅝	——
St. Paul	72	72¾
Union Pacific	53⅝	54
West. Union Tel.	75⅜	75⅝

PRODUCE MARKET

	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	80⅝	82¼	83⅝
Corn	51⅝	51⅝	52
Oats	31¼	32⅝	33½

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter.—Market firm. Creamery—Eastern 21a23c.; western, 23a25c.; imitation, 16a18c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 20a23c.; western, 15a17c. Factory—Fresh, 14a16c.; June packed, 15a16½c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Factory—New York, cheddar, 11¾a12½c.; western, flat, 11a11½c. Creamery—New York part skims, 7a9c. State skims, 3a5c.

Eggs.—Market steady. Fresh—Eastern, first, 22c.; 22a24c.; Canadian, firsts, 20c; western, firsts, 20½a21c.

Larger Than Ever!

FURNITURE EMPORIUM OF

W R. CAMP, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Is now more complete than ever. Endless variety of

Chamber & Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces

I respectfully invite the people of Centre county to call and examine. In purchasing these goods I have taken great care in selection, and purchased the best for the money. My prices are in strict conformity with reliable goods. Our Store Room is full and is worth seeing even if you do not buy. We have an attractive line of Parlor Suits—of all the fashionable styles. Chamber Suits are equally attractive. They are in Walnut, Ash and Cherry. Besides goods enumerated above we have everything that can be found in a first class Furniture Store. Come and see our Stock.

W. R. Camp, Bishop St,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME.

COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties.

THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

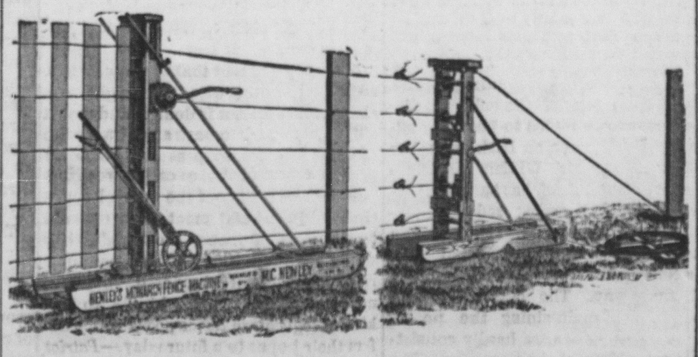
H. K. HICKS & BRO. aprly H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Read the "REPORTER"

$1.50 a Year.

THE IMPROVED

Henly Monarch Fence Machine



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,

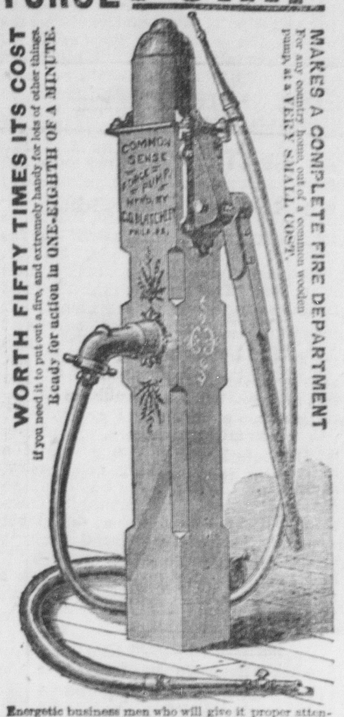
un3m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, A.

THE COMMON SENSE LIFT AND FORCE PUMP.

WORTH FIFTY TIMES ITS COST

If you need it to put out a fire, and extremely handy for lots of other things. Ready for action in ONE-EIGHTH OF A MINUTE.

MAKES A COMPLETE FIRE DEPARTMENT



Energetic business men who will give it proper attention, are wanted to handle this pump in every town in Pa., N. J., Md., Del., Va., and N. C., and will be accorded control of suitable territory not already occupied

CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY

MANUFACTURER of all sizes and styles of WOOD PUMPS.

Office: 25 N. E. City Hall Square, Opp. Broad St. Station P. R. R. Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan 30, 188

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p	m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a	m
"	"	Montandon	5 26	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	a	m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 55	a	m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 18	a	m
"	"	Renovo	8 50	a	m
"	arr at	Erie	4 00	p	m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a	m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a	m
"	"	Montandon	10 12	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10	a	m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p	m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a	m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25	a	m
"	"	Montandon	1 14	a	m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p	m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30	p	m
"	"	Renovo	4 30	p	m
"	"	Kane	8 35	p	m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p	m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p	m
"	"	Montandon	5 54	p	m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	p	m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p	m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p	m
		(Sunday Train.			
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a	m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40	a	m
"	"	Montandon	9 27	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40	a	m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 33	a	m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30	pm	

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a	m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a	m
"	"	Montandon	9 17	a	m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a	m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p	m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a	m
"	"	Renovo	10 20	a	m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p	m
"	"	Montandon	1 22	p	m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p	m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p	m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05	p	m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05	p	m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20	p	m
"	"	Montandon	7 28	p	m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p	m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a	m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45	p	m
"	"	Renovo	11 00	p	m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p	m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25	a	m
"	"	Montandon	2 27	a	m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a	m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a	m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P.M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 22		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.10 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

—GUNS.—

Double B. L. Shot Guns	$ 9 00
" " " " Twist	11 00
" " " " " and Pistol Grip	13 00
Double B. L. Shot Guns, Top Snap, Double bolt, Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Extension Rib, Pistol Grip, Patent Fore-end, Solid Plungers, Matted Rib, Ornamented Rubber Butt, left barrel Choke bored, 10, 12 and 16 gauage	20 50
Little Breech-loading Squirrel Rifles from $4 00 to $7 00.	

I am now able to sell guns as cheaply as anyone in America, and will meet any competitor's price.

The Hunting Public is respectfully requested to call and examine my stock, which is now arriving.

AGENT FOR VAN CAMPEN'S COMPOUND, (DYNAMITE.)

THEODORE DESCHNER, Bellefonte, Pa

Great Central Gun Works.

H. H. Schroyer,

—— O ——

ON 6 BISHOP ST., BELLEFONTE,

—— O ——

Has got in his fall stock of

—:-O:-:—

OIL CLOTHS.

all widths, styles and prices.

—— O ——

—L—E—N—O—L—E—U—M—S—

for office, vestibules, halls, kitchens, &c

—— O ——

He would be glad to have all drop in to take a look at his goods, provided the weather is fair. If, however, it should haopen to be raining he will leave on his front step one of the best DOOR MATS, to wipe the mud off your shoe, and his nice and novel umbrella stands in which to place that ever-losable umbrella.

COMMON SENSE

Tells anyone that it is an utter impossibility for a merchant to sell goods continually

——A-T C-O-S-T.——

A legitimate business can never be conducted on such a basis, as taxes, rent, insurance, etc., must be paid and a living earned. We do not conduct our business upon such a principle, and we only ask a reasonable advance on all our goods. We believe in

FAIR AND SQUARE

dealing and know that our goods and prices prove what we say. Give us a call and be convinced.

HARPER & KREAMER,

Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER September 1st, 1887, coal will be sold only for cash or its equivalent. Positively no credit. a243m R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte July, 13 & 14, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday. Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa.) for testimonials 22dec1y

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—ALL PERsons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of George A. Runk, dec'd., are requested to settle immediately; and all persons having claims against the said estate will please present the same before the 1st of October duly authenticated for settlement to MRS. GEO. A. RUNK, or G. R. SPIGELMEYER. 17aug6t Spring Mills, Pa.

MONEY made easy Manufacturing Rubber Stamps. Send for Price List of Outfits to J. F. W. Dorman, No. 217 East German Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

The Cream of all Books of Adventure

Condensed into One Volume.

PIONEER HEROES | AND | **DARING DEEDS.**

The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Huston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Generals Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs and others. Splendidly Illustrated with 220 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced, and beats anything to sell.

Time for payments allowed agents short of funds.

H. SCAMMELL & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 8sep6m

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK

Cloth & Gold Binding

144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,

MAILED FREE.

Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

G. A. R. BOYS.

Their Twenty-First Annual Encampment To Be Held This Year in St. Louis—It Will Probably Be the Largest Gathering in the History of the Organization.

The Grand Army of the Republic holds its twenty-first National encampment at St. Louis September 28, 29 and 30, 1887. It is now over a quarter of a century since the shot was fired on Fort Sumter, and which led to the civil war. The memories of that terrible struggle have cemented the members of the Grand Army of the Republic as comrades in the bonds of fraternity. Every year for twenty years these old veterans have met in annual encampment and recounted the anecdotes, incidents and events of the war.

The coming encampment at St. Louis, according to the belief of Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief, and the General Executive Committee managing the affair will be especially accessible to Western comrades, and the largest gathering of its kind in the world is looked for. The finance committee of the encampment has been at work for months securing funds to meet the comfort and entertainment of the comrades. The work of this committee has been very satisfactory, and one hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed. This amount was obtained from the citizens of St. Louis, and is considered an evidence of their appreciation of the compliment paid the city in selecting it for the twenty-first National encampment. On Tuesday, September 27, the day before going into encampment, the great parade takes place. General Fairchild has determined that G. A. R. men and veterans of the late war with sons of veterans only, shall participate in it. The order was issued because of the large attendance expected, but even with this restriction it is known that sixty-five thousand men will be in line.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD.

Wednesday morning, September 28, the business session of the encampment will be held. At these meetings, the laws and rules governing the Grand Army Posts are created, and old ones modified, if necessary.

While some of the G. A. R. Posts will take up accommodations at the hotels, camps will be set up in the different parks of the city. Tents are to be pitched and ready for occupation upon the arrival of Posts. Nothing will be expected of comrades other than furnishing their own blankets. Ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher has charge of the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the few surviving "War Governors," embracing those whose States furnished troops to the Union army, and who served between April, 1861, and April, 1865. Representatives of the Woman's Relief Corps will be present at the encampment. The members of this organization cheered and inspired their sons, lovers and husbands in the ranks, and prepared useful and necessary articles for field and hospital use. They now manifest the same spirit of constancy in caring for the soldiers' widows and orphans.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS BADGE.

James A. Sexton, camp commander department of Illinois, will establish his headquarters at Lyon Park. About thirteen thousand comrades will represent the State of Illinois at the encampment, eight thousand of whom will be accommodated in tents, the remainder having applied for rooms at the hotels. Kansas has applied for tent accommodations for seven thousand. Ransom Post, at St. Louis, has raised $5,000 to entertain comrades that may visit that post.

The illumination on the evenings of the encampment will be on a grand scale. The principal streets will have gas-pipes running along their entire length with thousands of gas-jets and flags, transparencies, Chinese lanterns, and other decorations will be used in abundance. Thursday evening during the grand illumination, the St. Louis Trades Display Association will parade. This will be similar in character and design to the pageant of King Rex at New Orleans—a sort of carnival and source whereby the industries of a city are made manifest. Arrangements have been made for daily excursions to Jefferson Barracks and National Cemetery, down the Mississippi river, also to Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain; to Springfield, Ill., in order to visit the tomb of Lincoln; to the battle ground of Wilson Creek, and to Nashville, Tenn., so as to visit the battle grounds and National cemeteries.

GEN. J. A. SEXTON.

On Friday evening the officers, delegates and representatives to the encampment will be banqueted by the citizens, and there will be a camp-fire at Schnaider's garden, with illuminated grounds and display of fireworks. During the encampment there will be a sham battle to be fought by old veteran soldiers, showing a mimic battle fought by men who will be but rehearsing actual events in which they have all participated in all their stern and bloody realities, showing the attack, the defense, the repulse, the charge, the victory.

The excursion to Pilot Knob, or Ironton, Mo., will be on the days commemorative of the anniversary of the battle at Pilot Knob on September 26, and 27, 1864, in which the regiments participating were the Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Missouri, the Fourteenth Iowa, Second and Third Missouri Cavalry, Battery H., and Second Missouri Light Artillery. Union loss, 28 killed, 56 wounded, 100 missing. Confederate, 1,500 killed and wounded. On the 27 the of September, 1864, at Centralia, Mo., three companys of the Thirty-ninth Missouri were massacred by Price. Union loss 122 killed, 2 wounded.

GRAND ARMY BADGE.

A printed statement compiled from the records of the Government will be circulated, showing that January 1, 1881, the army of the United States for active service consisted of 14,663 men. May 1, 1865, there were 797,807 men on active duty, while 202,709 more were absent. During the struggle there were 44,000 killed in battle, 186,000 died from disease, 26,000 died in rebel prisons, 49,000 died from wounds, 280,000 were wounded, and 180,000 are recorded captured and missing.

The city of St. Louis, where the encampment is to be held, was a century and a quarter ago a trading post established by Pierre Liquest Laclede. In 1763 Laclede arrived from New Orleans and located the post. The town was named in honor of Louis XV., monarch of France. Spain claimed it, took possession August 17, 1768, relinquished it to France in 1803, and the same year ceded it to the United States. At that time there were in the town 180 houses, two hotels, two mills and a bakery. The first newspaper, the Missouri *Gazette*, now the *Republican*, appeared in 1808. In 1809 St. Louis was incorporated as a town, and as a city in 1822. The city now comprises an area of 60,000 acres and extends along the Mississippi river for over twenty miles, with a breadth of seven miles. It has a population of about half a million.

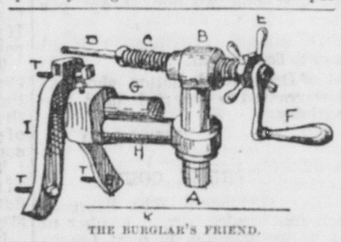
BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

Implements Used for Cracking Safes—Expert Crooks Who Make Their Own Tools.

"Burglar's tools?" said a veteran police officer to a Chicago *Herald* reporter, "why, yes; there's lots of them around. A good many are in the police stations, but a large enough number are left in the hands of experienced men to keep us busy, and the owners of well-filled safes nervous."

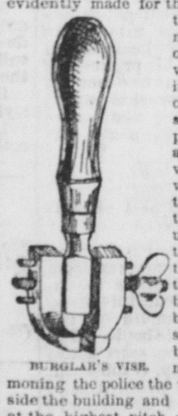
Then leading the way to a closet the officer took down a heavy bundle wrapped in rubber cloth. Opening this he displayed an assortment of tools, of sufficient variety of sizes and shapes to stock the shop of any locksmith.

Opening a second bundle the officer took out a large, heavy instrument, that to the casual observer might have been used for any thing but watch repairing with equal aptitude. The tool, however, had been specially designed and made for the purpose of forcing safe doors and was the latest product of the profession that defies locks and locksmiths. It is the latest outgrowth of the old breast bit and brace, and is capable of applying enormous pressure. In commencing operations on a safe with this instrument three small holes are first bored in the outer sheeting of the safe door, and the brace, for such it really is, fastened firmly to the door by means of the three screws, T, T, T, in the triangular piece of wrought iron, I. When this is done the hardest labor of the thieves is over, for after placing the drill, D, known in the thieves' slang as a "tap," in the brace, the simple turning of the crank F, and the use of the wheel E will speedily cut through any plate of iron or steel however hardened. The machine is so arranged that the crank F merely revolves the drill, while the wheel E, which closely resembles that used aboard ships, regulates the pressure of the drill against the metal to be cut. After having reached the lock a plain steel rod is inserted in the brace C, and the wheel E being turned the lock is broken and the bolts left free to be opened by turning the safe knob. The triangular piece of iron, I, is made of wrought iron, while the remainder of the instrument is made of the best steel. The steel braces, G and H, are over an inch in diameter, and fastened firmly to the triangle and to the perpendicular piece, A B. The entire instrument is the work of an expert machinist, and shows that the greatest care had been taken in its construction.



THE BURGLAR'S FRIEND.

Among the braces and drill, marked K in the diagram, was found a little hand vise, evidently made for the express use of the thieves, as it bore no manufacturer's stamp or date of patent. The vise, though only six inches in length and operated by a thumb-screw, was a very powerful one, and in addition to its use as a vise added that of a wrench. The gang of thieves from which this "kit" was captured had secured entrance to the office of the Norton Mills through an adjoining building, and were hard at work upon the safe when discovered by the night watchman. Instead of summoning the police the watchman stood outside the building and shouted "burglars!" at the highest pitch of his lungs until the thieves took the alarm and made their escape.



BURGLAR'S VISE.

The query of "Who makes these tools?" was propounded to a dozen detectives and police officers, but brought only the one response, "The burglars themselves."

"A good cracksman," said a detective, "has, necessarily, to be a good mechanic. He naturally relies upon himself for the manufacture of his instruments, and as he grows more expert in his work he grows more inventive. The brace over at Desplaines street is but an improvement on the old breast brace. Some ingenious cracksman evidently discovered that the pressure of his body was not sufficent to enable the drill to work well, and thought of the plan to compel the safe itself to hold the brace and furnish the pressure. "Oh! Those fellows are ingenious enough," added the detective, as he lit a cigar. "The only trouble is that they spend so much time in their inventions that they keep us hustling night and day to keep track of them."

Wanted Insurance.

"Is this a fire-insurance company?" he inquired, as he hesitatingly entered the office of one of the best known companies in the country.

"Yes, sir. Any thing we can do for you?"

"Well, yes. I'm a traveling man, and I've just got a situation. I've been unfortunate in every other job I've had. Always struck dull trade, and got fired. Now, if you will insure me against fire in this case I'll be perfectly willing to pay whatever is reasonable for a policy."

But the company wasn't filling that kind of a long felt want.—*Merchant Traveler.*

WHEN a man not only lives, but knows that he lives, then first the possibility of a real life commences. By real life I mean life which has a share in its own existence.—*Macdonald.*

"WHY do not women get bald?" asks an exchange. It seems to us that any one ought to be able to answer that. It's because they don't have wives.—*Yonkers Stateman.*

ATH-LO-PHO-ROS — PILLS — are a quick, pleasant, safe and sure cure for disordered liver, or stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervous or general debility, headache lassitude, diseases of women, &c. Neatly put up 100 for 50c. Athlophoros Remedies are sold by all druggists. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, the MOORISH GIRL. Athlophoros Co. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

SHERIFF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887,

at 1½ o'clock, p. m., the following property to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Howard borough, Centre Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Graden and others, on the south by lands of Joseph Royer, on the east by Walnut street, and on the west by lands of Samuel Reber, containing 6 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn, wood house, corn crib, and other outbuildings, also an orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. H. McElwain.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 5. Sheriff

NOTICE.

From date of this notice chop grists will be ground only on Tuesday and Friday of each week. In order to make sure, please have grists in by Monday and Thursday evening or early morning of next days. KURTZ & SON.

Sept. 1, 1887.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE OFFERED ON the premises, near Centre Hall, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

The following described real estate of Wm. Emerick, dec'd., consisting of a

VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING 166 ACRES

of land of which about 120 acres are clear and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fences The balance is

O—GOOD TIMBERLAND,—O

with chestnut, oak, pine, and other timber The improvements consist of a 2-story

—HOUSE, BANK BARN,—

with all necessary outbuildings, all in good condition. Thereon a good ORCHARD of choice fruit, also a running stream of never failing mountain water convenient to the premises.

There is also a rich bank of iron ore on part of the tract, on which several shafts have been sunk and ore beds found, one of which has a depth of 32 feet, within 110 rods of the railroad station.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known by GEORGE H. EMERICK, CYRUS BRUMGARD, JAMES ALEXANDER. Administrators.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly *cash* business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON. Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall

EXTRA BOOK AGENTS HIGH TERMS.

Agents who have had fine success should write us in a LETTER (no postal cards) names of books, date, number sold in what time, what terms received (FULL PARTICULARS), and obtain from us NEW PLAN and EXTRAORDINARY DISCOUNTS to better themselves on new and fast-selling books. HENRY BUCKLIN & CO., 1sep6m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS WANTED

for the most complete popular family physician book ever produced. Select something THOROUGHLY USEFUL, of TRUE VALUE, and sales are always sure and large. ENTIRELY NEW, up to the very latest science, yet in plain language. A GREAT NOVELTY in all its parts and attracts instant attention. 250 engravings. The most profusely and beautifully illustrated book of the kind ever got up. BEST OF ALL, it is BY FAR the LOWEST-PRICED ever published—less than half the cost of any decent volume yet out. Agents who are tired of struggling with high priced books, write for particulars of this great new departure in bookselling.

PLANET PUBLISHING CO., 610 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 30 day's time given Agents without capital. 1se6m

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Ripka, at Constable's Sale: 2 mares, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 1 spring wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, grain drill, hay rake, reaper, plow, harrow, fanning mill, cutting box, 4 shoats, 2.5 interest of 25 acres of grain, together with all the defendant's personal property, and we will leave same in his possession at our pleasure. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW, W. B. BRADFORD.

NEW PLAINING MILL,

At Locust Grove, near Grove and Wolf's Saw Mill.

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above pla and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH.—— ——DOORS.

——SIDING ——

MOULDING BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

UNDERTAKING,

in all its branches, attended to, and an elegant hearse for funerals.

IRA T. BARGER, 9feb1y Spring Mills

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Spring Term opens April 7, 1887.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2. A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3. The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the General Scientific Course, (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE,
5. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEMISTRY,
6. A reorganized course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop-work with study.
7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8. A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for books and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young adies under charge of competent lady Principal. For Catalogues, or other information, address,

GEO. W. ATHERTON, President 1yma r9 State College, Centre Co., Pa

O—LOHR'S—NEW—GROCERY.—O

The grocery of Lohr & Strohmeier, having been purchased by the undersigned, the same will be carried on at the same place, and with important additions to the stock, to make the store more complete than heretofore, and at low prices. His stock will comprise

——SUGARS,——

COFFEES,—— ——TEAS,

——CANNED GOODS,——

DRIED FRUITS,—— ——CRACKERS,

——TOBACCOS,——

SEGARS,—— ——CONFECTIONERIES,

——ETC., ETC.——

The stock will always be fresh and of best goods. Every effort will be made to please, and a share of the public patronage is solicited.

16jun2m JAS. H. LOHR. Centre Hall.

WANTED YOUNG MEN & LADIES TO **LEARN TELEGRAPHY.**

Students practically educated for the business and situations furnished when competent. Address (Name this paper) SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ½ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1.75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS.

CENTRE CENTRE | HALL, HALL, | PA. PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,

Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,

Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

Undertaking a Specialty.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

JAS. H. LOHR

CENTRE HALL, PA., AGENT FOR

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.

Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. of Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5dec1y

CLEMANT DALE. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;

JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall, Pa.,

Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa. Dealer In

DRUGS, —— DRUGS

CHEMICALS

PERFUMERY,

FANCY GOODS, &c

Pure Wines and Liquors for medics purposes always kept

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE. W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial 25june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.

Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r. FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

IRVIN HOUSE, LOCK HAVEN, PA. S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.

Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

D. G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall,

Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my2 78

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES

SPANGLER & HEWES, ATTTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.

Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA

Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages bonds&c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,

Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

H. K. HOY, M. D., OCULIST AND AURIST,

Office No. 4 South Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Office Hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2, and 7 8, p. m. 11may4m

S. A. LIST, LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.

All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and rebound in first class style. 10f3m

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

4may tf HENRY BOOZER.

ST. ELMO HOTEL, *No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.*

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Howard Stoyer, aged 17 years, was accidentally shot by George Wesley, a companion of about the same age, at Shenandoah, Penn., on the evening of the 25th, and died on the morning of the 25th of his wound. William Hartung died in Reading, Penna., on the evening of the 24th, from the effects of having fallen into a kettle of catsup, which was boiling in the yard of the house. He had been variously employed by the Reading Railroad for forty years.

—John Hardcastle, a farmer living near Mountain View, Arkansas, was warned to leave the country a short time ago by men who held a grudge against him. He had a large family and was poor. He started in a wagon with his family and his effects for the Arkansas River. After traveling about three miles he heard his name pronounced by some person hidden in the underbrush. Hardcastle grasped his gun and advaneed a few paces, when two men opened fire on him, riddling his body with buckshot. Five men have been arrested. On the 24th John McArdle and J. C. Reardon attempted to file a land claim previously entered by Newton Azbell in Indian Valley, California, claiming that there was a defect in the latter's papers. A dispute followed and on the morning of the 25th Azbell went to the cabin built by McArdle and Reardon and shot the men dead while they were in bed. Azbell surrendered himself. An autopsy on the body of Mrs. Mulcahy, found in a cistern at Glen Cove, Long Island, on the evening of the 24th, was held on the 26th. It was developed that the woman had been choked to death and was dead before she reached the water. On the 23d she obtained a warrant for her husband's arrest for beating her, but he could not be found. Angus Seifert, aged 17 years, was shot dead by Henry Beers, aged 28, in Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 26th. She had refused to marry him. They came to this country from Germany together about sixteen months ago.

—A passenger train on the Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago Railroad on the evening of the 24th ran into a large saw log that was laid upon the track about eight miles south of Vincennes. "The log was laid in such shape as to enable the engineer to knock it off." More than a hundred passengers were on the train. A few nights previously an attempt was made to wreck an Ohio and Mississippi train, between Shoals and Huron, by piling cross-ties on the track, but the engineer saw them in time to reverse the engine. The obstruction was strong enough to throw off the cab. An attempt was made to wreck the St. Louis Express train on the Fitchburg Railroad near North Pownal, Vermont, on the evening of the 25th. The express runs in two sections from North Adams. As the first section turned the curve at North Pownal Engineer Pilling saw an obstruction on the track about three train lengths ahead. The train was running at a speed of about 40 miles an hour. He applied the air brakes, stopping the train, but not until the engine had struck a pile of nine ties, two of which were spiked to the track. The engine did not leave the track, though several of the ties were displaced from the pile laid across the rails. A brakeman was instantly sent back to signal the rear section, which was only five minutes behind, and a terrible disaster was avoided. The trains were detained about twenty minutes until the track was cleared.

—News was received in Houston, Texas, on the evening of the 25th, of a threatened insurrection among the colored population of Matagorda county, and the Sheriff of that county asked the assistance of the Sheriff of Brazoria. It appears that a colored constable attempted to arrest a white man, and was subsequently found dead in a creek. The colored men believed he was murdered by the whites. It was said that over 200 colored men were

—A woman, giving the name of Mrs Jennie Thornley, was arrested in the National Exchange Bank, at Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 26th, while trying to get a check cashed for $15,000 on the New Orleans National Bank. It was believed the check was either raised or a forgery.

—A perpendicular wall of ore thirty feet high, at Lauer's iron ore mine, near Albertis, Penna., fell upon Jacob Schrovely and Charles Mertzler on the 26th, and killed them instantly. They had been warned not to work there, as it was a dangerous spot. Mr. Elizabeth Muir, aged 65 years, of Kingston, Penna., was on the 26th killed by a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, as she was crossing the tracks at Maltby Station under arms in Matagorda. The two Sheriffs reached the scene of hostilities on the 26th, with 150 men and it was reported that a fight was going on. The Houston Light Guards received orders at noon to leave on a special train for Columbia, in Brazoria county.

—It is reported from Lynchburg that about one-fourth of the tobacco crop in Virginia has been ruined by the recent frost. A telegram from Danville, however, says that no damage was done in the tobacco district contiguous to that city. A telegram from Winchester reports a killing frost there on the evening of the 25th, from which vegetation of all kinds suffered.

—Among the passengers on the steamer La Gascogne, which arrived at New York on the 25th, was Miss M. Kennedy, a Boston dressmaker. When her baggage had been placed on the dock she opened one of her trunks, and taking out a silk dress carelessly threw it on the floor. Then she quietly picked up a box that had been under the dress and handed it to a man, who started to place it in his trunk, which had been passed. The move was seen by special officers, who seized the box and arrested the woman and man. The box contained four handsome hand-embroidered dresses worth several hundred dollars each. The dress that had been thrown aside was lined with costly laces and silk and satin dress goods. An inspectress found that Miss Kennedy had laces, silks, etc., to the value of several thousand dollars concealed on her person. The goods discovered are valued at $7000. Her other baggage, three trunks and a packing case, were seized, but not opened.

—Two daughters of William Nicholson, of Mill Grove, Ontario, one 12 years old and the other 8, died on the 26th from the effects of morphine administered by mistake for quinine.

—A passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was wrecked near Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, on the morning of the 26th. Among the passengers were members of the Texarkana and Hot Springs Grand Army Posts, en route to the National encampment at St. Louis. No particulars are given.

—A passenger train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while running at a speed of 45 miles an hour was thrown from a trestle bridge two miles south of Jackson, Tennessee, on the morning of the 27th ult. The engine alone remained on the track, the coaches being thrown a distance of forty feet, and some of them turned upside down. Strange to say, no person was killed, and of thirty-three injured Ira Herkins, the baggage master, is regarded as beyond recovery. Five of the injured are severely hurt. One hundred yards of the track was torn up and the trestle was broken down. The causes assigned for the disaster are "breaking of a truck and a bad track." Two freight trains on the Boston and Albany Railroad collided at North Grafton, Massachusetts. Four cars were tumbled down an embankment, and fifteen were smashed up. Joseph Lohn, brakeman, was killed, and another train hand was slightly injured.

—By the fall of a scaffolding around the Court House building, in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 27th ult., Contractor Kerrigan and seven colored men were precipitated to the ground, and all seriously, and several of them, it is feared, fatally injured.

—Dr. Edward St. John, who was indicted in Chicago for aiding in the escape of McGarigle, has been committed to the County Jail. Two indictments were found against him. One accuses him of conspiracy with Dell and Captains Irwin and Frear to effect the escape of McGarigle, and the other is for perjury before the Grand Jury which investigated the case. Dr. St. John gave bonds in the sum of $18,000 on both indictments with William Fitzgerald, Mrs. Copeland and "Paddy" Ryan as sureties. An investigation of the worth of the bonds was made at the State Attorney's office, and it was decided they were not sufficient, and notice was given that the security must be increased. As this was not done St. John was arrested.

—The wholesale liquor house of Adams, Smith, Sherwin & Co., in Chicago, was closed by the sheriff on the 27th ult. on an execution for $18,300. The firm had a stock on hand valued at $150,000, but how much is on consignment and what is the firm's indebtedness are not known. Carruthers & Co., commission merchants, of New York, made an assignment on the 27th ult. Liabilities, $194,900; actual assets, $13,000.

—A report from Holbrook, Arizona Territory, says Sheriff Melvernon and party met John Graham and Charles Blevens, outlaws, in Pleasant Valley, on the 22d ult. The Sheriff ordered them to surrender. They refused and both were killed. The Sheriff now has a posse of seventy-five men, and says that "the Tonto Basin must be righted." All the Tewksberry faction not killed have surrendered. Only one of Graham's men is alive, and he is wounded. During a quarrel at the Domestic Sewing Machine Works, in Newark, New Jersey, on the 27th ult., John Quantop fatally stabbed Edward Coogan. Matilda Klotz, 35 years old, a married woman, was fatally shot in a disorderly house in New York, on the evening of the 27th ult., by Adolph Delmiz, her companion. Andrew Werdon, who killed Thomas Blake at Kingston, Penna., in December last, was, on the 27th ult., convicted of murder in the second degree. Sentence was deferred until Saturday.

—The first of the races between the Scotch yacht Thistle and the American yacht Volunteer, for the America's cup, was sailed on the 27th ult., over the Sandy Hook course. It was a "regular Thistle day" in the judgment of the Scotch yacht's admirers, with light winds, but the Volunteer won almost from the start, and came in at the finish about 19 minutes and 23 seconds ahead of her rival. The owner and captain of the Thistle were much surprised at the result, and said they thought something must be the matter with her bottom and that they would have her examined. The general belief, however, is that the Volunteer can beat the Thistle under any circumstances.

—It is reported from Campbel, county, Virginia, one of the principal tobacco growing counties of that State that this year's crop has been almost entirely ruined by frost.

—Charles Page, for raising checks on the Jacques Cartier Bank and Bank of Montreal to the amount of $35,000, was on the 28th ult., sentenced in Montreal to fourteen years' imprisonment.

—The *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, shows that during the first nine months of the present year 2574 new industrial enterprises were established in the South, against 1175 during the corresponding period of 1886. The capital invested for the first three quarters of 1887 was $212,455,000, against $83,834,200 for the first nine months of 1886. The *Record*, summing up the growth of the South since 1879, shows that there has been an increase of 15,000 new industries, 15,000 miles of railroad have been built, costing with improvements to old roads over six hundred million dollars. There has been an increase of $1,000,000,000 in the assessed value of property, while iron production has increased from 397,000 tons to 876,000 tons. The amount of coal mined increased from 6,000,000 tons in 1880 to nearly 14,000,000 tons; cotton mills from 180 to 370; cotton seed oil mills from 40 to 150, and during that period the cotton crop alone has sold for $2,500,000,000, an average of $300,000,000 a year, while the total value of Southern agricultural products is $700,000,000 a year.

—According to a despatch from Knoxville, Tennessee, there has been a mutiny among the convicts at Cool Creek, but the full particulars cannot be obtained. The Knoxville Iron Company is reticent about the matter. Inspector Burrows returned from the mines on the 26th ult., and said the troubles had been settled. The convicts claimed that the food was so bad and the tasks so heavy that they could no longer endure it. They said they would remain in the mines until better fare and more humane treatment were promised. It is said the guards fired, wounding several colored men, but this is denied. On the afternoon of the 23d ult., they shut off the ventilation and on the 24th ult., the convicts yielded. The closing of the ventilating shaft drove them to the mouth of the mine, and there they crowded around the opening fighting among themselves for front places.

—In Chicago on the 28th ult. a man started to cross Clark street through a gap in the string of cars and wagons, between a truck and an express wagon. A car in front of the latter vehicle stopped at the corner of Kinzie street and the expressman was obliged to pull up suddenly just as the man was crossing. The tailboard of the wagon was down and it caught the man on one side of the head, and at the same instant the pole of the truck struck him on the other, and he was killed standing upright before the eyes of the crowd waiting to cross the streets. John Murray, a slater, was killed by falling from a roof in New York, on the 28th ult.

—According to despatches from Corpus Christi, Texas, Juan Garcia Barrera, a rich ranchman, on the 13th of September, while a short distance from his house, situated between Las Tederalis and La Gozalina, was surrounded by five desperadoes and robbed of $200. He was then taken across the river into Mexico and closely guarded. His captors compelled him to write to his family, notifying them that unless they immediately raised and paid to an individual named $15,000 by September 18th he would be shot. Barrera's son paid the money and the prisoner was released. He was kept blindfolded during his detention.

—A telegram from Constable McKinney has been received at Holbrook, Arizona, to the effect that Sheriff Mulveron attempted to arrest the Grahams, who resisted. They were fired upon by the Sheriff's posse, and John Graham and Charles Blevins were killed. Tewksbury surrendered. Graham is the last of the Graham leaders. Only one Tewksbury remains. This is probably the end of the feud. Timothy Cunningham, shot by Peter Fleming, in Boston, on the 28th ult., died on the 28th and Fleming was held on a charge of murder.

—A race between Charles E. Courtney and George Bubear, for $1000 a side, was rowed on the Susquehanna river, at Oswego, New York, on the 28th ult. The course was a mile and a half and return, and was won by Courtney by about "a foot of daylight." The winner's time was 19.35. Courtney has accepted another challenge from Bubear to row within ten days for $2,500, Courtney to have choice of water.

—The election in Tennessee on the proposed Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution took place on the 29th ult. At Chattanooga and Knoxville, prayer meetings were held in the churches, and in all the cities and towns women "were at the polls with free lunch stands and personally solicited votes." Banners were lavishly displayed, bearing inscriptions such as "Vote for God, Home and Tennessee to-day." "Vote for Mother, Wife and Sister; they have no defence." "Save your ballot." "The Women and Children of Tennessee Appeal to the Manhood of the State." "Yes, to-day," etc. Some women drove voters to the polls in their carriages. When the polls closed in Knoxville "all the church bells in the city rang for half an hour." At Athens, "when the vote was counted, and it was ascertained that a majority of 120 was obtained for prohibition, all the ward-workers bowed their heads and sang the Doxology." Knoxville gave 1192 majority for prohibition. It is said that "the negro vote was almost sold against the amendment, and represents at least three-quarters of the opposition in Knoxville. Most of the white citizens who opposed the amendment did not go to the polls." Chattanooga gave 1139 majority against the amendment. A despatch from Memphis, late on the evening of the 29th ult., said the returns indicated that the amendment was defeated by a very small majority. The anti-Prohibitionists carried Memphis by a majority of 4232 out of a total vote of 9010. Country district returns are coming in slowly, but Shelby county will give about 6000 majority against the amendment. A despatch from Nashville stated that at 8.30 East Tennessee has claimed to have given a Prohibition majority of 10,000. This was based on private despatches to Prohibitionists. Davidson county, in which Nashville is situated, will give an anti-majority of nearly 2000. Another despatch from Nashville said that at 10 P. M., the whole of that city had not been heard from. Scattering returns from one-third of the counties, embracing probably one-fourth of the vote, give 33,322 for and 38,227 against the proposed amendment. "The indications are that Prohibition will be defeated in the State by from 10,000 to 20,000 plurality."

—The trouble with the colored men in Matagorda and Brazoria counties, Texas, is believed to be at an end, and the Houston Light Guards have returned home. Oliver Shepherd, leader of the rioters, has fled Two colored men were killed in the fight of the 25th ult.

—John Pierce, who was suspected of the murder of Howard Monroe, of Yellow Creek, Tennessee, on the evening of the 24th ult., was overtaken in the road with a friend, Thomas Henderson, on the 28th ult. He was ordered to halt, but turned on the sheriff and fired three shots, one of them slightly wounding a deputy sheriff. The posse then opened fire and fatally wounded Pierce. Henderson was slightly wounded, and was subsequently lodged in jail for complicity in the murder of Monroe. The murdered and mutilated body of Louisa Blumenthal, 10 years old, was found on the evening of the 28th ult., on the roadside near Houston, Texas. She had been criminally assaulted and killed, while going to or returning from school.

—The bond offerings to the Government on the 29th ult., amounted to $405,950, making the total amount under the new circular to date $9,772,700, of which $5,117,800 were four per cents. and $4,654,900 four and a half per cents. The Treasury receipts for the month up to the close of business on the 29th ult., were $33,215,227, and were $18,843,774 in excess of the current expenditures for the same period; but the heavy payments on account of bond purchases and interest will make a deficit, instead of a surplus, for the month. It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the Government has saved about $3,200,000 interest by the prepayment of the bonds under the circular of September 22d.

—By the fall of a derrick at the brewery of W. J. Lemp, in St. Louis, on the 29th ult., Daniel Ohmers was killed, Ferdinand Newmann fatally injured and four others seriously hurt. The men fell sixty-five feet.

—The smoke from the Canadian brush fires hangs like a dense fog over the St. Lawrence river, and has practically stopped all navigation between Montreal and Quebec. Even railroad trains are delayed, having to "feel their way."

—Reports from Santiago state that at 7 A. M. on September 23d, a severe shock of earthquake lasting half a minute was felt there. Two persons were injured, and several houses were damaged An hour later two shocks of lesser intensity were felt. The commotion extended from Guantanamo to Manzanillo. The shocks were felt at Kingston, Jamaica.

—Mrs. L. A. Baarcke attempted to light an oil stove in Mobile, Alabama, on the 28th ult. A servant had allowed the fountain to remain open and the stove was flooded with oil. The flames burst out on all sides and Mrs. Baarcke was so burned that she died on the 29th ult.

—On the morning of the 30th ult. several masked robbers entered the Farmer's Bank at New Castle, Delaware. On entering they overpowered and gagged William J. Black, U. S. Consul at Nuremberg, who, being home on leave of absence, is stopping with Richard G. Cooper, the cashier of the bank. Mr. Cooper appeared, and one of the burglars levelled a revolver at him with the caution: "Don't say a word." "I won't," replied Cooper, who immediately fired his own pistol at the robber, wounding the latter. The fire was returned but without harming Cooper, and the other burglars picked up their fallen comrade and fled, leaving a kit of burglar's tools, a wheelbarrow and a ladder. It is believed the robbers escaped, as a boat in the river near by, and the blood marks left on the bank, indicate that the wounded man may have fallen into the water and been drowned. As an east bound passenger train stopped at Odessa, Texas, for water on the 29th ult., three masked men made an attempt to capture the train. The train hands resisted and drove them off. As they retreated they fired three shots, one of which grazed a brakeman's head. Officers are in pursuit.

—The President and Mrs. Cleveland left Washington at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult., on their Western trip. They were accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Dr. Bryant and Mr. Bissell. Very few stoppages were made, the train moving slowly through the principal stations, while the President and Mrs. Cleveland bowed their acknowledgments to the cheering crowds. At Harrisburg, where a short stop was made, about seven thousand people were assembled. Cannon were fired; a political club appeared with banners, and the Mayor and a reception committee paid their respects to the distinguished couple. At Huntingdon, Penna., many flags were displayed. At Altoona, where the train stopped for six minutes, twelve thousand people gathered and greeted the President and Mrs. Cleveland with deafening cheers.

—A libel suit has been begun in Newark, New Jersey, by Otto Feutzlouff against William Pualin, for $10,000 damages. Four years ago Paulin's sister Phœbe was murdered on the Orange Mountains, and her murderer was never discovered. Paulin stated to a reporter that Feutzlouff was the murderer of Phœbe, and that detectives were on his track. This statement was published and led to the suit. It is said that detectives have been working on the Feutzlouff clew, but could obtain no facts.

—The second race for the America's cup between the Thistle and the Volunteer was sailed on the 30th ult., over the ocean, outside of Sandy Hook. The wind blew half a gale and the sea was rough, but the Volunteer had no difficulty in winning. She finished nearly 12 minutes ahead of the Thistle, leaving the Scotch boat about two and a half miles in the rear. As in the first race, the result was a foregone conclusion almost from the start.

—Joshua Fahl, of Auburn, Schuylkill county, Penna., fell from a coal train while passing through Reading on the 30th ult., and was instantly killed. Henry Leslie, a tobacco grower of Bowmansville, Lancaster county, went to Reading on the 30th ult., and, while in one of the large tobacco warehouses, fell down a hatchway and was killed.

—A despatch from East Saginaw, Michigan, says there are heavy forest fires in the woods north and east, and that the smoke is so dense in the valley that daylight is almost turned into darkness. A great deal of valuable timber has been burned. A despatch from Quebec shys a strong east wind set in on the morning of the 30th ult., and cleared off the smoke. Navigation was resumed.

—Robert Bard, colored, beat his wife at Rolling Forks, Louisiana, on the evening of the 28th ult. When he turned away she said: "If that gun was loaded I would shoot you." He picked up the gun, cocked it, and placing the muzzle against his breast, told her to shoot. She pulled the trigger and the gun was discharged. Bard raised the gun, knocked his wife down with it and fell dead.

—The Comptroller of the Currency on the 30th ult., authorized the National Bank of Paola, Kansas, to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

—The latest returns from Tennessee indicate a majority of 15,000 to 20,000 against the Prohibition amendment.

A Couple of Stirring Scenes.

In the earlier days of Colorada mining camps there were some very stirring scenes and adventures, and tender feet were broken in without much ceremony sometimes. I remember visiting a certain camp when it was quite new, and saving a man's life the very first night. He was in the bed next to mine in the tent, and about midnight an order came for him to get up, as he was wanted. He was asked to lose no time, as he was to be summarily tried for having shot a man. I jumped up and declared that the man was innocent, but I was shown the muzzle of a forty-two caliber and told to lie down. However, as there was no help for it, I said I would accompany the accused, who was nearly frightened out of his wits. We went down to one who was styled "the justice," and the complaint was lodged that the prisoner had shot a man. As he could say nothing in his own behalf, I spoke for him, and stated that at the time the shooting was said to have occurred the accused was soundly sleeping. Just then a stranger appeared and announced that he did the shooting, and proved that it was in self-defense, and the matter was all settled.

Next day we were treated to a little "fun." A tin can was tied to an unwelcome visitor's coat tail and he was told to "git." He lost no time in striking a two-forty gait, and as he flew down the road the can dangling behind him was a mark for all the rest of the boys to "take a crack at." More than one of them hit the can, too, and I am not sure but that I made it quiver myself. We thought it was very funny, and so did the poor victim perhaps.

Tramping in Trinidad.

"When you take a tramp through Trinidad," says a writer, "you must bear in mind that it is the home of the snake and be sure to provide yourself with high boots and a stick. The mappiro, rattlesnake and boa-constrictor abound in these parts, and along the march below can be found the enormous anaconda or water-boa, for which I hold a great respect, having seen him in all his glory.

"There are two kinds of monkeys very common here—the red monkey or howler and the white sapajou or weeping monkey. The howler has a cup-shaped bone in his throttle, which enables him to make hideous noise which he does for the edification of his mate.

"These monkeys share the trees with a sort of porcupine with long prehensile tail. What the name of the creature is I have not been able to find out. The capybara, peccary, deer, armadillo and great ant-eater, frequent the wooded districts or borders of the streams. The campenero or bell-bird, parrots and toucans, live in the more secluded parts, while the marshes swarm with flamingoes, pelicans and alligators.

"The bell-bird makes a sound like that produced by striking an anvil with a hammer, and its effect is very startling.

"The regions which these animals inhabit have been very little explored. The poisonous snake, centipede, scorpion and the pestiferous sand-fly, have been hard matters to face, and the most persistent sportsman oft-times falters.

"It is no great wonder that Spanish navigators sailed home with queer reports of the country, after seeing the manitee or sea-cow, swordfish, sawfish, trunkfish and sea-porcupine, or having heard the yell of the howler or cry of the bell-bird."

Every one whom we distinguish as natural has independence of mind. The judgment may not be correct, or founded on the wisest grounds, but it is what it professes to be—the man's own opinion.

Those who do it always would as soon think of being conceited of eating their dinner as of doing their duty. What honest boy would pride himself on not picking a pocket? A thief who was trying to reform would.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	8 00	@ 8 50
Hams	18 —	@ 18½
Pork Mess	16 —	@ — —
Prime Mess, new	15 50	@ — —
Sides smoked	— 10	@ — 10¼
Shoulders smoked	— 6¾	@ — 7
do in salt	— 6¾	@ — —
Smoked Beef	— 14	@ — 16
Lard Western bls	6 87½	@ 7 —
Lard loose	6 50	@ 6 75
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 50	@ 2 75
Pa. Family	3 50	@ 3 75
Minn Clear	4 —	@ 4 25
Pat. Wnt Wht	4 25	@ 4 50
Rye Flour	3 15	@ 3 25
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	86	@ — —
Rye	— —	@ — —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@ — —
No. 3	— 50	@ — —
Oat, No. 1 White, new	— 36	@ — —
No. 2 do new	— 34½	@ — —
No. 2 Mixed, new	— 32	@ — —
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large 1s	40 —	@ — —
No. 2 Shore	18 —	@ — —
Herring, Lab	— —	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6 3-16	@6 5-16
Granulated	6¼	@6 3-16
Confec. A	5 13-16	@ —
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	15 —	@15 50
Mixed	10 50	@11 00
Cut Hay	14 50	@15 00
Rye Straw	— —	@12 50
Wheat Straw	— —	@ — —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	32	@34
Common	30	@33
Unwashed medium	31	@32

ABOUT NATIVE AFRICANS.

Their Superstitions, Polygamy, Mohammedanism and Other Matters.

When the little republic of Liberia was founded it found itself in the midst of the most degraded savages. They had some arts and trades, and some idea of a life hereafter, but they were cannibalistic and warlike, and the incoming government and civilization had to make its peace with those tribes that were within the borders of Liberia by being careful not to disturb too rudely their old habits and authority. It so happened, therefore, that to this day native kings and chiefs exist with more or less authority within the very limits of the republic.

These native kings and chiefs, who can perhaps boast a longer regal descent than some of the white rulers of Europe, are still allotted a wide dominion. The chiefs are subordinate to the kings. So that a king may have many chiefs under him, but upon each certain duties rest, which relate to the government of the native population in the republic. In one respect the line of succession is much more sensibly arranged, and is more democratic than the rule which regulates kingly succession among civilized Europeans. The kings have many wives, but it is not the oldest son of the first wife who is necessarily the successor in authority. On the contrary, when a king dies his successor is chosen from his children with a certain amount of discretion. The child who has the most commanding ability, or who gives promise of being the ablest ruler, is put on the vacant throne, and in some cases the Salic law prevails, and a queen succeeds her father.

As to the institution of polygamy in Africa, it is just about universal. The missionaries do what they can to root it out, but the prevailing custom is that a man, poor or rich, may have just as many wives as he can support. In one instance, where a native who had a good many wives was converted to Christianity, he sent them all back except the first one to their respective families, greatly to the scandal of his relatives on their side and to his unconverted native friends generally. Indeed, in this case, they punished his faithlessness to his family obligations by sentencing him to death when they found him in a position where the civilized power was unable to protect him. This unfortunate individual's name was Dow-a-dow, and the mode of death alloted him was by the trying process. As he had broken his family ties, he was himself bound tightly by cords, in a variety of places, so as to check the circulation of blood, which process produces a very painful and lingering death.

The superstitions of the native Africans are very numerous. They are continually fearing danger, and they wear amulets and charms which are supposed to prevent death, sickness or capture. These, says Mrs. Barboza; are sometimes made of tigers' and leopards' teeth; but a common and potent charm is made of the white underskin of the alligator, on which certain texts from the Koran are inscribed. This sort of amulet is often connected with the most elaborate decoration.

They also wear a great deal of silver in the form of earrings and ornaments on the supposition that it prevents their being poisoned. Poisoning is very much dreaded by the natives, as the danger from excessively poisonous plants makes its occurrence a frequent probability. There are wild plants in Africa the inhalations from which may cause death, and others which, if you rub against them, will prove often similarly destructive. The natives say, too, that the silver will tell you if you are poisoned, by turning its color, so that you can take antidotes against the effects incurred before it is too late. From certain plants the natives get an effect like that of ether or chloroform when they wish to diminish pain or secure sleep. They have, too, a sassa wood, which is the product of a beautiful tree, a decoction from which brings out sin, according to their notion, as saffron tea does the measles. It is commonly administered by husbands to their wives to determine whether they have done wrong; but the wives, I understand, are not permitted to turn the tables and test their husbands by it.

Nearly all the moon superstitions concerning the planting of crops and the beginning of enterprises, which still linger with civilized people, have their similarities or counterparts in Africa. But the Africans add to these. For instance, one that is peculiar to them: They say when they see a watery streak about the moon that it foretells the death of some eminent person.

The reason that when a great man dies a certain number of slaves or inferior persons are killed, is that he may have their company on his long journey. They think there is a future world somewhere, but that it is a great distance off. Their heaven is a place the peculiarity of which is that every one can do there, that which he most wished to do on earth, but which, here, he may have been prevented from doing.

Not long after Mrs. Barboza's father died she lost a son by drowning. The natives told her that it was because no one was killed to go with her father on his death journey. He could not start upon it alone, they said, and so he lingered about, and when he had a good opportunity, drew the boy in the water to go with him. If a person in moderate station dies it is considered well enough for him to travel to the other world unattended. They bring to his grave, however, certain articles of food and clothing, and perhaps a few trinkets or utensils which they imagine he will need upon the route.

Mohammedanism is the prevailing belief and religion among the natives, but the superstitions of which I have been speaking are the remnants of a faith which came to them from their own early traditions. Neither Christianity nor any strictly modern faith seems adequate to uprooting these crude ideas which their forefathers handed down.

Poverty is the want of much, but avarice of everything.

Short-Lived Love.

He that loves a rosy cheek,
  Or a coral lip admires,
Or from star-like eyes doth seek
  Fuel to maintain his fires;
As old time makes these decay,
So his flames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,
  Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combined,
  Kindle never-dying fires.
Where these are not I despise
Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes.

No tears, Celia, now shall win
  My resolved heart to return;
I have searched thy soul within,
  And find naught but pride and scorn;
I have learned thy arts and now
Can disdain as much as thou,
Some power in my revenge convey
That love to her I cast away!

NATELLA.

There was genuine welcome in the delicate voice.

"Theodore, Pauline, dear girls. How glad, how very glad I am to see you."

"Cousins, this is charming."

A tall young man courteously kissed their hands.

The house was a mansion at the South.

"Jetty, stop that whistling and run in to mammy."

The prettiest little darkey imaginable, laughed the jolliest laugh; put his dusky hands to the rich soil and began turning somersaults out of sight.

"Jetty, you Jetty," called Taute; but the little woolley head, unmindful, spun by.

"Now, girls, come," and linking her arm in those of her two tall nieces, Taute led the way through the great hall, and up the wide staircase to their rooms, where, with a parting kiss, she left them.

"Theo!"

The fair-haired sister turned slightly.

"Theo!"

Pauline dropped her gloves, hat, jacket on the sofa.

"Are we dreaming?"

Thoughtfully. Theo deftly made a tight bunch of her gloves, and with a precision worthy of herself tossed them direct in the face opposite. "I'm not, but perhaps you are."

Pauline started. The words were scornfully spoken. Moving over to the window, quietly, she rested her hands on its ledge and leant far out. Her sister, in the room, began hastily setting things to rights.

The day was one of exquisite beauty. The air, heavily laden with acacia sweetness stirred but slightly. Pauline, wearily brushing away her clinging hair, as one dreaming, rested, motionless, at the window. Day was passing into night. The bushes, the trees, thickly clustering, dotted the large garden with their heavy shadows. The thick foliage of the trees, stirred by the slight breeze, rustled softly. A great acorn leaf swept timorously the soft cheek pressed to the hard wood of the window, swept it again and again. The old tree close to the house, and shading many of its rooms, could, by stretching far out the long, slender branch, keep the leaf tapping gently. The girl's blue eyes were opened wide, but she seemed to notice nothing. The long journey had tired her unduly. She was resting. A parrot, she heard him chatter, chatter, tiresome bird, in the room above. Acorns dropping, she heard them plainly, one, two; two, one. The birds everywhere were singing, each a different song. What a rustling they did make among the leaves!

Fighting—some five or six were busy at it, swirling in now great circles, then small ones, and at each other. So close they came to the head below them that the air they make raffled all her hair. But still she moved not. The birds, on the ground beneath the window, wildly chirped as they pecked for worms. She heard the slow heavy tread of some one walking through the grass. Looking sharply, she saw plainly, a powerful negro coming to the house. "A slave;" she breathed the word. He neared the house, stooped and entered a side porch. A straw hat drawn low over his forehead had kept his face from view. But instinctively she knew it was a fine one. A figure, graceful, slight, came hurrying by. Pauline, leaning out still further, waited.

"Natella?"

The figure stood motionless. The shapely head moved eagerly from side to side, then drooped. When, as a low note of a bird, came the words, "pas maintenant."

"Natella, look up! Here I am."

Pauline laughed at the fright, the surprise in the great eyes raised to hers. A smile of wonderful sweetness was on the red lips in a moment.

"Ah, missy! Welcome! Welcome!"

"See, Natella, Taute had written so much about you that I knew you at once. You were not with the other servants when we came?"

"No, missy, one of the pickaninnies was sick and I staid with it."

"Natella, is you comin'?"

"Go on," Pauline said.

With a low bow of her head she turned away.

"Beautiful! She is far, far lovelier than I had ever thought. A creole! a slave! Can it be possible!" She felt suddenly chilled.

Under the window it was Harold she now saw walking, with his long, easy strides. He was out of sight in a moment. But still she heard the sounds of his spurs clinking, the whirling of his riding whip, still saw the tiny light gleaming like a fire-fly on his finger, and remembered the ring with the solitare Taute had given him recently.

"Are you sick? What is it? Pauline, do you hear?"

Theo shook her roughly. "Supper? Did you say it was ready?" But her sister had left the room.

"Have I been dreaming, or what is it? I feel strange, strange."

She dashed the cold water from the basin again, yet again, over her face.

"Homesick?" The laugh which followed had a tremor in it. Pauline was barely sixteen.

Down stairs, in the high-ceiling dining-room, with its armor and stiff-backed chairs, seated at the table, the family waited for her. The supper was long and merry. Taute and Pauline talked together, while Theo and Harold made the slender glasses quiver with the merriment of their laughter. The low windows were opened wide, and from her seat Pauline looked out at the dark moving bushes and saw the stars gleaming sharp in the heavens. She noticed as she sat more quiet than the others—was she not the youngest of them all?—that the kind eyes of Taute rested with a look of love on Theo and on Harold. "She is thinking they will marry," Pauline thought.

The supper was ended, and only too soon the evening had gone, when the first night in a Southern land for these girls from a distant clime, visiting the home of their father and his fathers, had passed. Pauline and her sister, when mounting the stairs to their room, were stopped by their aunt, calling:

"Girls, she said, coming into the hall, "I have told Natelle she is to wait on you. So take her as your own. You will find she is useful."

Taute smiled graciously. She had given them her favorite maid. As Theo blew out her candle that night, some hours later, she startled her sister from her sleep by asking sharply:—

"Do you know who this girl is Taute makes so much of? The one she calls Natella?"

Pauline raised herself on her elbow. "No, but I shall to-morrow," fell back between the pillows and slept.

Under an acorn tree, not the one by the window, but another in the depths of the garden, Taute, Theo and Pauline, were seated. Along the winding carriage road leading from the house, Harold Graham was passing. The party under the tree noticed and admired the handsome, proud rider. As he turned a corner and bowed for the last time, Taute looked up at her young niece.

"You have fallen in love with Natella, I hear."

"Yes, both Theo and I are anxious to know all about her."

Folding her white hands on her lap, with the delicate white lace falling about them, Taute, with a smile, began slowly. "I brought her up from a baby. She was pretty even then and most lovable. Her mother was a seamstress of mine, and died leaving only this child. She is exceedingly bright. Ask her whatever you wish, and you will see she can do it."

Then raising her eyes looked full in the face softly outlined by the silvery hair.

"Why?" she asked, "does she seem so terribly sad; in a deep melancholy I should call it?"

"Sad? do you think she is sad? I'm afraid I have been making myself believe I only imagined it. For Harold didn't seem to notice, and Harold is very observant."

The uneasiness in the hesitating voice ceased.

"Her health is perfect, and she is so proud that never for a moment would she think of a negro on the place, although they all worship her. There is Pierre, the handsomest of negroes, who loves her devoutly, but she Pierre——"

Taute laughed gayly. * * *

During the weeks which now followed there were balls and parties without number given to Mrs. Graham's nieces. It mattered not at what late hour the girls returned home, always seated by the burning logs of the open fireplace waiting for them, either sewing or dozing, was Natella, a brilliant picture but a setting of lurid gold. The time had come now when the visit must end. It was the night before their departure, when the greatest event of the year took place, when the negroes' ball was at hand.

Candles had been lighted and placed in the wide drawing-room in every conceivable corner. By the order of Taute all the female revellers were to come to that room and show themselves. "To amuse you girls," she said to them.

A dress of pure white had been made especially for the beauty of them all. Natella was to be simply resplendent. Pauline and Theo were to see to the finishing touches. At an early hour knocks fell on the drawing-room door, and the black laughing faces peeped in to see if missus and the young ladies were there. Such giggling, high merriment, wild laughing, and outbursts of singing, made the room shake its sides in sympathy, and the very mirrors to reflect from all corners the grimaces and proud turnings. But they were all sent out at last, and Natella summoned. She entered the room stately and so soberly as usual, her regular features looking like marble. The laughter died slowly from Taute's lips. Her glasses were suddenly in need of a wiping. With trembling fingers Pauline and Theo pinned here and shook there the white dress on the motionless figure.

"Look at yourself, child!" It was the voice of Taute sounding strangely severe. Natella moved at once to the room and stood still. The large mirrors on all sides flashed her back a proud, dazzling picture. She seemed to be in every spot, to fill the great room and crush the silent watchers out. Jetty tumbling in broke the spell. The carriage was at the door. Taute had given them the family barouche. The crunching of the horses' feet on the gravel, the screaming and laughing of the gathering revellers were now plainly heard. Taute rose and, leaning on her nieces, went out to the veranda to see them off. Seated on his high box Pierre, the coachman, the finest negro of them all, held the prancing horses well in hand.

"Git in, you chilens of Ham, git in," he called in a voice of iron. They obeyed at once. Pierre gathered the reins together and raised his whip, turning then he scanned the dusky faces. Mammy, the black cook, watching him, called out impatiently:

"Sake's alive, honey, wher's that gal Natella?"

Harold had been leaning nonchalantly eyeing the scene on a veranda pillar by the side of Pauline.

Without looking round she spoke to him as mammy called. "Harold, will you find Natella?"

"She has not been here for some time." It was her sister's voice hushed and close to her ear. But even as she spoke a white form rushed by them, was pulled into the carriage, and the horses had dashed off.

"Thodore, Paulline, come in, we are going to have a storm."

Taute stood in the doorway. They went up to her and drew her in. Already the wind was banging doors. The night was of a pitchy blackness. Pauline, in her dark dress, was not visible on the veranda where she stood. A strong blast of wind coming suddenly buffeted against her. Frightened she turned to enter the house, when, in one breathless second, she could not move.

Leaning up against the pillar where he had been before was Harold, with a face of fearful anguish. His head was bared and fallen, was a look of deep despair. His eyes sought beyond the veranda, cutting the very blackness with their intensity, and yet with a distant look about them. His lips, tightly compressed, were blanched, as were likewise the cheeks, the brow, above them. The only hand she saw hung stiffly by his side; between the fingers of which was crushed a half smoked cigar. She tried to speak, to walk, but could not, when, with a mighty effort, she made her way to a door near by, sprang up the stairs and sank exhausted on the floor of her room. She lay there how long she knew not, trembling, with that suffering face before her, when she crept to bed. Her sister coming in later was surprised to find her sleeping.

Why had she deserted them this their last night, when they had been so jolly, and Harold had kept them laughing with his songs?

Theo smiled as she thought. When at last she slept, Pauline opened wide her eyes and stared at the darkness.

"Harold, what was the matter with him? What did it mean? That dream, how plainly she remembered it; the first night there by the window." She shivered. How cold she was! Theo! would she wake Theo? She lay and thought. An hour passed. She had slept and awakened; it was about midnight.

She slept again and, waking, found the darkness half gone. Her wrapper lay on a chair close by. Under the blanket, even, she was shivering; and it looked warm. She rose and wrapped it about her, went to the window and looked out. Listening there she heard voices in the distance. They came from the negroes' quarters, so she knew they had returned. She tried to leave the window to go to bed but something held her. The half light was painful to her eyes and, shielding them with her hand, she waited for the sun to burst. She would see it for the last time in all its splendor in the Southern land. A gleaming bit of white stuff caught her sight. It appeared to be wound around the tree's trunk.

Some remnant of the ball, she thought. She still was looking at it when the sun directed her powerful rays full upon it—on a face with eyes wide open meeting it unflinchingly — on parted lips and still brow. With a cry which woke her sister, Pauline pointed to the dead face of Natella, staring at her—at the sun.

The birds had begun their fighting and their songs. The acorns still were dropping and the leaf swept not the cheek of Pauline but the cold glass of the closed window, and seemed to mind not.

The servant knew nothing, and could but sob and wring their hands. "Lord, Almighty! Lord, Almighty!" was their refrain. Taute sternly, with the tears running down her cheeks, questioned separately one and all as they gathered together in the drawing-room. Up-stairs was the doctor. He now came and, with his hand resting on the door, bowed to Taute.

"The girl has been poisoned. She was overtaken, my dear lady, without doubt, by the spasms in the spot where she was found. As the servants tell me, she left them apparently well at their quarters to come to her room in the house."

The doctor bowed solemnly and was shown out. Taute motioned the frightened group away. "No crying, no screeching, near this house." She said it fiercely as they went by.

"Taute, dear, but it is better we should leave to-night, for you see how excited Pauline is, and the change is necessary at once for her."

Theo stroked the white hand gently. "Yes," the answer came sadly. "Pauline is not herself."

Harold went with them to the station, and Pauline wondered why it was that no one saw, as she did, how old and harsh looking he had grown.

"Harold," they were standing alone together at the station. "Harold," I found this in the cushion of the carriage coming here. He caught her hand which held the ring and pressed it tightly. His face was turned from hers. The ring pierced her cruelly, and involuntarily he exclaimed: "Cousin, sweet little cousin, a thousand pardons and as many thanks."

The ring was on his finger. His hat was close drawn over his eyes. The train coming in, Pauline hastened for the last time to bid good-by to Taute.

"Your ear, dear, give it to me. I must whisper." She drew her down.

"Pierre, you know Pierre, my handsome coachman. He has not been seen since last night, and I heard he was in a bad temper at the ball because Natella proudly refused to dance with him. He must have mixed the poison at the supper. Natella, my beautiful Natella," and weeping bitterly Pauline left her, with the curtains of her carriage closely drawn.

Harold Graham, a week after the girl's departure, sailed for Europe, to be gone for several years. Taute, dear soul, was broken-hearted about it, as well as—Theo.

Professor Miall says that there are to be found associated with seams of coal, and especially with the underlying shale, the flattened impressions of creatures which once had life, though at first strenuously denied.

Paint which has become dry and hard may be removed by rubbing the spot with oxalic acid diluted with water. Try a weak solution first, and if it does not remove the stain, increase the strength.

A process has been recently introduced for making phosphoric acid and mineral phosphate for slag—especially the slags produced by the Bessemer and Siemens processes. These phosphates are of course valuable as manure, especially as guano is said to be becoming scarcer.

QUEER BANK DEPOSITORS.

A Greenhorn Who Thought the Signature Book Was His Deposit Book.

As queer things happen sometimes at the banks as anywhere else. It was not long ago that a galootish-looking fellow walked into the First National of Chicago, and asked for a certificate of deposit. He counted out his money and handed it through the window. The teller took it, counted it and threw it into his box. Then taking his great canvas-covered book, wherein are entered the signatures of the thousands of people who hold certificates of the First National, he threw it around and passed it through for the galoot to sign. The next instant, when the teller looked up, that depositor was half way down the big banking room with that great book under his arm and making for the door. There were the money boxes to look out for and the drawers to close, and the clerk could get out in pursuit only by running down and around one hundred feet of counters. He didn't try to do all these things. He hallooed to the nearest customer he saw outside to run and stop that fellow with the great canvas-covered book. That was no difficult matter. The man was making his way painfully and slowly down Dearborn street and came back cheerfully. He thought that that forty-pound book, he said, was his certificate of deposit.

A rather nice-looking but matronly-looking young woman began depositing $100 a week at the First National. She came so regularly, always with the same amount, that the young man at the window made bold to congratulate her that she was doing so well in her business. "Dont give me away," she said in a friendly tone; "my husband is a bartender."

Snowdonia or Switzerland.

Llanberis has been called the Chamounix of Wales, just as Snowdonia has had bestowed upon it the name of Switzerland of Wales. With regard to Llanberis, if in calling it the Welsh Chamounix the object is to imply that, like the little village at the foot of Mont Blanc, it is the headquarters of tourists, and the starting point of climbers intending to go up Snowdonia, at the base of which it lies, there is no objection to the assimulation. But as regards Snowdonia, there is certainly no reason why it should be compared to Switzerland, with which it has but little likeness. It is very hard to understand way people always will compare one thing with another wholly irrespective of the merits of either. For it is only misleading people into the belief that this part of the principality is similar to the land of William Tell, than which a greater mistake could be made. The beauties and attractions of Wales are sufficient to induce visitors to come to the principality or they are not. If they are, it is because they have distinctive and characteristic features of their own; if they are not, it is absurd to deceive people by appealing to their recollection of the Alps, as that can only lead to disappointment and comparisons which can not be to the advantage of Wales. Then again to dub Wales the British Switzerland is almost an admission that Welsh scenery has not proved sufficiently attractive of its own merits. Can anything be so unwise? If we were asked what makes the great charm of Welsh scenery, we would for our part, declare most emphatically that it is precisely its peculiar appearance, unlike we have seen in the Alps or Pryenees, and that it is worth seeing if only for that very reason. If Wales were a kind of Switzerland, of Auvergne or of Provence region, the best thing to do would be to give it as wide a berth as possible, and not to go near it on any account, as an imitation, however good, is never equal to the original.

Mutilated Money.

Unless the money's identity is entirely gone it is redeemable. In fact, money in the shape of ashes can be restored, and after the great Chicago fire ashes were redeemed. It came about in this way: It is customary in banks to do money up in packages, say of $10,000 each, and in the big fire, of course, hundreds and hundreds of these packages were reduced to ashes. But the shape of the packages remained, and whenever the package could be sent on to Washington without crumbling the ashes, the money was sure to be replaced. It was done by nimble-fingered women in the Treasury Department, whose trained touch and sight are wonderfully acute. It is well known that the ashes of a newspaper if dampened will show traces of the printing. So it was with bills. These women would moisten the packages of apparently useless ashes, and to their experienced eye the number and character of the bill would at once appear. So thousands and thousands of dollars were redeemed by these patient women.

A country merchant, afraid of banks, placed a large sum of money in bills in a stone jar on a shelf in his store where he thought it would be quite safe. When he went to look at it one day some time after it was a mass of fragments. Mice had got into the jar and chewed the bills into the minutest parts. They had mixed them all up, and altogether it was a fearful looking mess. He sent a cigar box full of it to me. I forwarded it to Washington, and what do you think? Out of the $1145 originally in the pile a little over $1000 was redeemed, the parts beyond recall being only the mere fibres of the bills. So the man lost only $100 by his foolishness.

—More now than at any previous time the style of a dress is made to depend on the material of which it is composed. The rich silken stuffs with velvet stripes and gay Pompadour garlands, and the handsome failles and other soft corded silks, are employed for straight skirts that are almost destitute of drapery or looping. On the other hand, the Bengalines, foulards, India tissues and kindred soft silks demand the folds and loopings for which the richer silks are not adapted.

FASHION NOTES.

—Black and white French lace scarfs six or seven inches wide are used for bonnet-strings and garnitures for velvet bonnets.

—White moire antique trimmed with rich lace flouncings is the material selected for many elegant bridal robes to be worn early in October.

—Colored lace nets, with large round spots embroidered in silk, are draped over moire antique and plentifully adorned with ribbons for bridesmaids' toilets.

—A very elegant wrap is made of brocaded velvet and plush, with long pointed side forms and deeply curved back. The front is long and bordered with plush, as is the back. Collar and cuffs of plush; rich bead ornaments on sleeves and front.

—A handsome wrap of Sicilienne and plush is made with a short back, long, double fronts, with elegant tassels, into which the points are gathered. Cord and bead trimmings down the front and around the sleeves; plush collar and cuffs.

—A wrap of striped English goods has a velvet collar cape, bands around sleeves and band down entire length of front. It also has wide velvet ribbon looped in the front, the ends falling nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

—Small boys wear long-waisted blouse suits with knee-trousers, or the over-popular sailor suits, either in all navy-blue or trimmed with white braid and buttons. Larger boys wear long straight coats with rolling or straight collars and knee-trousers until about the age of 14, when they are put in trousers like those worn by gentlemen.

—Passementeries are shown in colors to match all the prevailing shades of woolen fabrics, and come not only in the usual galloons but also in seperate garnitures for waist and skirt. Some of these have a military character, and appear in brandebourgs, fourrageres and shoulder ornaments with olives and balls pendent from black braids, which are used on colored cloths or black.

—For dressy gowns there are silk passementerie yokes in various patterns, with or without jet or colored beads. One very pretty and novel toilet lately worn was made of nun's-gray silk, with a yoke, standing collar, cuffs and an ornament for holding the plaits of the corsage at the waist, all these trimmings made in imitation of chain armor. These ornaments were not heavy, as might be supposed, and harmonizing perfectly with the rare shade of the silk.

—The new sashes are very elegant, very wide and very expensive. Five yards are often used where the wearer is tall and elects for a Louis Quinze sash, the ends of which reach quite to the foot of the dress skirt. Some of the Russian blouses are made of the superb Roman sash ribbons, with very frequently a panel or apron drapery of the same on the front of the skirt, with sash at the back. These overskirts of lace, surah or faille are worn at the races, at tennis and garden parties.

—Already there is a call for leaf-brown ribbons, bronze and copper trimmings, and the deep glowing colors of the reddened leaves upon the trees. Lace hats and bonnets will, however, continue in favor until quite late in the season. The favorite colors will be brown in various shades—olive, copper, bronze. Several shades of gray, two or three shades of heliotrope, notably a rather pronounced purple and several shades of cardinal and garnet. Hats of shirred lace with full bunches of poppies or of tinted autumn leaves are in high favor among young ladies. Fancy braid hats and bonnets are popular, and many ladies make their own headgear from braids bought by the yard, mingled with some of the fancy laces or grenadines which are so abundant at the fancy stores. Every lady who keeps pace with the times has a bonnet of fine black straw trimmed with ribbons and plumes of flowers. It may have strings or not, according to the wearer's fancy or convenience.

—Girls and children wear plain sailor hats with ribbon band and ends for ordinary, and any of the high-crowned fancy styles, either in plain or any of the novelty styles that have been so popular during the present season. Some exceptionally pretty bonnets with brims in wide box plaits have been made for little girls. Plumes, flowers or ribbon bows are the preferred trimming. Little girls wear almost precisely the same fabrics as their mothers or older sisters. Their dresses are usually made with half-fitting rather long waists, with draped sashes frequently of the same material, unless the goods is thick and heavy, in which case the sash is of surah or other light weight goods or regular sash ribbon.

Other girls have dresses that are almost the counterpart of those worn by their mammas. The same drapery and panel effects, the same combinations and the same colors are employed for the one as for the other. Misses' ordinary dresses are plainer about the neck and shoulders, but have similar vests, and almost identical sleeves and collars.

—Short wraps are in greater variety than long ones. One new one is not unlike a tight-fitting sleeveless basque, with long fronts, short sides and a back that is nothing but a short full-plaited ruffle. The entire lower edge is trimmed with glace flouncing about six inches deep, plaited very full. The lace is so placed across the back that it goes under the postillon or plaiting, and does not follow the outline of the edge. On the shoulders are set pieces of flouncing in very close side plaits. This flouncing is nearly or quite half a yard deep and falls to the elbows, making sleeves.

Another model has these lace cape sleeves lined with soft black wool goods, which is basted inside, pinked out on the edges and side plaited with the lace. The effect is very good, and the shoulders are protected. The garment is made of faille, and has a full plaited ruching of lace around the neck and down the fronts.

HORSE NOTES.

—G. B. Morris has sold Phil Lee to Mr. Honig for $2000.

—The Gentlemen's Driving Course is in excellent shape.

—Laggard appears to be the best 3-year-old colt in training.

—Saxony has a split quarter, and is not likely to run again this season.

—Silverone, 2.19¾, having gone lame, has been turned out for the balance of the season.

—Josh Evans' b. m. Belle of York went a half mile recently in 1.13 to harness. Wash Woodruff drove.

—Ex-Coroner Daniels' roan gelding trotted a mile over a half-mile track in 2.33½. George Scattergood drove.

—David L. Trotted a mile in 2.23½ at the Easton meeting, and subsequently trotted a half mile in 1.09½.

—Charles Miller, of New York, has purchased of J. B. Burlew the b. m. Honey Bee, by Charley B., for $3000.

—There are two trotting geldings named Jesse. One is a gray with a record of 2.21; the other a bay, record 2.29¼.

—James McFadden, of Philadelphia, has purchased the r. g. Paddy from William O. Orth, of Reading, for $700.

—Some persons wish to know who holds the stakes in the reported $10,000 match race between Patron and Jay-Eye-See.

—The Great Long Island stakes, the old-time four-mile and repeat contest, has now dwindled to a race of nine furlong heats.

—Jimmy Green went to the Maryland Circuit with the ch. m. Columbia and g. m. Alice Addison. He also had a pacer along.

—John Spellman has sold to William Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., the bay horse Strathspey, by Glenelg, out of La Polka, for $1200.

—J. H. Shultz's big barn at Parkville Farm is about completed. It is 150x60 feet, and covers a track 10 feet wide for winter exercising.

—Belle Hamlin's mile in 2.13¾ at Cleveland recently, is the fastest of the season, barring Harry Wilkes' 2.13½ in California early last spring.

—Eugene Leigh has purchased from the Lone Star Stables the chestnut gelding Bankrupt, foaled 1883, by Spendthrift, dam imported Authoress, for $2500.

—Davis & Wilcox, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., have sent to W. Scott Smith's training stables, at Flemington, N. J., their 3-year-old stallion Graylock, by Nutwood.

—William Corbett, owner of Guy Wilkes, states that the only reason the stallion has not been trotted this season is because there was nothing for the horse to trot against.

—The trotting stallion Consul, by Saturn, dam Roulette by Sentinel, was killed at the St. Joseph (Mo.) Fair grounds during the recent meeting by colliding with a roadster.

—Pansy, the thorough-bred mare owned by D. M. Hess, Jr., is in foal to Kinsman, and will, of course, not be able to take part in the races of the First City Troop at Belmont Course.

—Major H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky., has sold to Dr. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn., for $2500, the bay colt King of Belair (pacer), foaled 1883, by King Rene, dam Alma, by Almont.

—William M. Singerly's roan filly Katherine S., 4 years old, by Messenger Chief, trotted a mile in her work at Detroit in 2.25¾, and repeated in 2.25½—the last quarter in 35 seconds.

—Colonel R. J. Hancock, Ellerslie stud, Overton, Va., has suffered a severe loss in the death of the ch. m. War Song, foaled 1867, by War Dance, dam Eliza Davis by imported Knight of St. George. She was the dam of Lizzie Hazlewood (dam of Knight of Ellerslie and Thomasia), Eole, Eolist, St. Saviour, etc.

—Charles Woolley, the driver of Jersey Prince at the Waverly (N. J.) Fair, was severely injured by a collision between Jersey Prince and Ida Ball in the 2 25 class race. Woolley was taken to St. Michael's Hospital at Newark, where it was found that two of his ribs were broken, and it is feared that his skull is fractured.

—In the 2.23 class the two first heats were taken by Dr. O'Rorke's bay gelding Eclipse, by Edward Everett, who had no previous record, Pequot, being the contending horse in each instance. Pequot won the third heat in 2.27¼, Eclipse finishing seventh. Philosee won the fourth heat in 2.26¾, on a close finish from Camille. After the second heat, when Eclipse would naturally have been the favorite at least three to one over the field, the field, on the contrary, was a strong favorite over Eclipse, and the attention of the judges was called to this suspicious circumstance. Turner sent Camille, a mare that has been notorously pulled through the entire season, to the front in the fifth heat in 2.27½, and the same mare won the sixth heat in 2.28. After that the race was postponed until Saturday, when Camille won the deciding heat with apparent ease, in 2.25. The judge took no action on the various complaints that were made.

—Since the adoption by the Coney Island Jockey Club of the rule disqualifying all horses for entry which take part in races at the half-mile tracks, the American Jockey Club, Monmouth Park Association and Brooklyn Jockey Club have joined with the Coney Island Club in the adoption of the following rule: "No horse shall be eligible to be entered which shall have started for a race on any race-course situated in Kings, Queens, New York or Richmond county, or within fifty miles of the city of New York, of less than a mile, or when the clear value of the purse or prize actually added by the association shall be less than $500. The owner, trainer and jockey of such horse shall be respectively disqualified from all privileges of these associations to which he or they would be otherwise entitled, such as making entries, training, stabling horses on the grounds and riding in races thereon. This rule shall not apply in regard to races at agricultural Fairs or of recognized hunt clubs."

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., October 6, 1887

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

=G|O|O|D A|D|V|I|C|E|:=

‡—o——:-:——o—‡

KEEP COOL !

and buy at

Bartholomews' Store,

Cheapest Store in Centre County.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Pay your tax.

——The price of chestnuts is considerably higher this fall than other years.

——The weather has been cool this week, with rain on Monday forenoon.

——The wild hunt after potatoes still continues. Price is maintained at 60 and 65 cents.

——Pete Shires is gathering up the cream in this section for the creamery at Spring Mills.

——Chas. P. Hewes, one of Bellefonte's young legal lights, was in town on Monday on important business.

——By paying for the REPORTER in advance, you get it for $1 50 per year. Those who wish to avail themselves of this offer, had best remit at once.

——Landlord D. J. Meyer, returned on Monday afternoon from Mercer county, driving a team of fine black horses, which he purchased while in that section.

——Rev. W. E. Fischer, Miss Lizzie and Miss Annie Harpster, Mrs. Shoop and Aaron Harter, all of this place attended the Lutheran Synod at Mifflinburg last week.

——Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bollinger were on a trip to Altoona, which place they may conclude to make their future home. Penns valley is well represented in the railroad city.

——On Monday evening a large number of the little folks assembled at Mr. Will Sandoe's home. The object of the gathering was to celebrate Master Jimmey's birthday.

——Subscribers who do not get their paper regularly or on time should inform us at once. A name may become misspelt or get to the wrong office, and we would not discover it unless notified.

——The registry of voters of Bellefonte this year is 200 greater than it was last, and the *Republican* claims 5000 population for the town—which is a little steep, but glad it is creeping in that direction.

——District Attorney James B. Coryell, of Williamsport, is to be married on the evening of the 11th of October to Miss Mary Blanchard Mayer, daughter of President Judge Mayer, of Lock Haven. The ceremony will occur in the Presbyterian church in Lock Haven.

——The expediency of building a wagon bridge across the Susquehanna at Lewisburg, is agitating the people in that section. So many trains have been put on the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad lately, that the danger of being caught in the bridge is greatly increased.

——At the county fair to be held at Litiz, Lancaster county, on Wednesday next, George Ryan, a farmer, will be publicly married by Governor Beaver to Miss Laura Hoover, of Lancaster. A large number of presents have already been contributed.

——The potato market is still lively, and our farmers are being offered 65 cents per bushel for choice potatoes. In Ohio, where there is a failure of the crop, we are told potatoes are being retailed at $1.50 per bushel. It's an ill wind that don't blow in some one's favor.

——Please call and examine our large stock of cloths and cassimeres suitable for any garment in Men's wear—a full assortment of Overcoats "READY MADE" The largest line of Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods in the county—all work guaranteed to fit or no sale."

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Brockerhoff Row & Humes Block.

——Subscribers who find bills enclosed for subscription due, will oblige us greatly by remitting amounts asked for. Such as may be omitted and get no bills, can see on their address on each paper, by the dates, what is due. Hereafter all subscribers paying $1.50 in anvance, get credit for one year. There is a chance to make 50 cents. These terms date from beginning of the present year.

——J. Kyle McFarlane & Co., request us to say that the 600 stoves are not quite all sold yet although they are going fast; and they invite everybody who visits Bellefonte to call at their store, whether they wish to buy or not and inspect the immense assortment of stoves and everything else they have to greet the eye. Everything cheap and the best.

——Aaronsburg is to have a hymenial affair to-day, which will be a pleasurable event and a happy one to the parties immediately interested. The bride is Miss Lizzie Huston, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, daughter of Sam'l Huston, dec'd, and a niece of Jas. P. Coburn, Esq. The groom is Harvey Musser, Esq., of Akron, Ohio, and a son of Dr. P. T. Musser, of Aaronsburg. Mr. Musser is a successful young lawyer, in Akron. The happy pair are esteemed acquaintances of the REPORTER, and we extend them our best wishes.

HUNTING A LOST CHILD.

On last Saturday afternoon a tramp-like elderly man, was observed passing through this place, having a little girl, about 10 years of age by the hand. The little one was scantily clad and barefooted. The two had hardly gotten halfway up the mountain, when a telephone was received from Lewistown to arrest a tramp having a little girl with him and who was thought to be at or near Centre Hall, at the time, as there was strong suspicion the little one was a stolen child which was missed in Luzerne county since last Decoration day. Constable Boozer with Will Ruble were at once sent in pursuit by Esq. Boal, and overtook the party on the top of the mountain, about a mile from here. The little girl fought against being brought back, and showed unusual spunk, but the two finally marched back to this place. Here he declared the child was his, and the little girl, rather bright and ready-spoken asserted the same thing, and threatened to write and telegraph to certain parties about the affair. The man's account was that he came from Danville, and was bound for Flemington, where he intended husking corn to get some money, yet his round about course through Snyder county and hither via the 7 Mountains, looked a little suspicious, and he felt much concern lest his child should be taken from him. He said his name was Dailey.

Telephone communication was at once opened with the father of the lost child at Lewistown, who had reached that point in his pursuit of these two wanderers, and a description was telephoned. His child had dark brown hair—so had this one. His child's eyes correspond with the eyes of this one. His child had a black mole on the right shoulder, about an inch long—this child had a mark which came nigh answering to this too. Orders were given to hold the wanderers until Sunday, when the father would arrive here for identifying his child. Nothing was telephoned as to age. The little girl with the tramp seemed to be about ten years. and the lost Luzerne child, named Ulrich, was only five—had this fact been stated over the telephone it would undoubtedly have decided the matter that this child was not Mr. Ulrich's

Sunday afternoon Mr. Ulrich arrived —nodoubt with a heart full of expectations that he had found his long lost dear little girl, whose disappearance had almost driven the father and mother to distraction. After fixing costs for lodging the tramps here, he was taken to the room of the little girl, in Meyer's hotel, and one glance brought back the pangs of disappointment, and dispelled hopes so bouyant—for the little girl was not his, and again heart broken, he shed tears of bitter disappointment.

Some four or five dollars were collected in the crowd and given Mr. Ulrich who is a poor man and has spent much money searching for his child. No doubt he had sent a message on the wings of lightning to his family that their little one was found, soon to be followed by another message to break joy into sorrow in that family circle, that it was not the lost one.

The tramp had also shed tears fearing his little daughter was to be wrested from him. For the time being—one heart was made sad and another glad. Now it turned to gladness for the tramp Dailey and to sadness for Mr. Ulrich.

The little girl whose dress was scant and shabby, was washed and given a new dress, and other needed clothing, by Mrs. D. J. Meyer, and with a little sum of money from the crowd, the wanderers again wended their way up the mountain.

The affair naturally, created quite an excitement here.

THE DEATH OF M. REESE DILL.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST EXONERATES THE TWO PHYSICIANS FROM ALL BLAME.

The death of Melville Reese Dill, aged 44 years, of Myersdale, Somerset county, at the Bingham House, on August 3, while under the influence of ether before undergoing a surgical operation, was the subject of a Coroner's inquest yesterday.

The testimony was simply a reproduction of the case as published in *The Times* August 4. The witnesses were United States Marshal Dill, Colonel Thomas J. Grimeson, Dr. J. William White, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew and Coroner's Physican Formad. Dr. Formad was the last witness, and after a few moments' deliberation, the jury decided on a verdict "that Melville Reese Dill came to his death from cerebral embolism, due to chronic brain disease, and that the ether was properly administered."

TRUE BILL AGAINST SHAFFER AND KLINE.

From the Lock Haven *Express* of Thursday. "The Grand Jury yesterday afternoon considered the cases of Luther Shaffer, John Johnson, James E. Kline and "Essic" Kline, charged with the murder of Isaiah Culvey and Nora Culvey, his wife; and also with highway robberry. True bills were found against each of the men for the murder of Isaiah Culvey and also of Nora Culvey. True bills were found against each of them for robbery."

On Thursday the witnesses summoned to Lock Haven on the Culvey murder case were discharged by the court from further attendance during the present term. The trial has been postponed until a future court, which we believe will be a special term to be held in December.

Our $1.00 Cashmere reduced to 75c.

Our 75c Cashmere reduced to 55c.

Our 50c Cashmere reduced to 38c.

Our 40c Cashmere reduced to 30c.

A splendid quality Cashmere 25c.

One lot of Remnants of Canton Flannel; heaviest weight, reduced from 15 to 10c.

1000 yards Remnants of Dress Goods from 5 to 25c per yard. The same goods in the piece were sold at 10 to 50c per yd.

LYON & CO.

THE BEEHIVE.

Kerlin's store, at Stone Mill, is busy as a beehive, with an increase of business, and customers attracted by real bargains. They have all their new goods opened for this season, and compete with any store in this section as to quality, variety, and low prices, and in paying the best market prices for produce, and selling lowest for cash. The Stone Mill store never had a better run of trade. Fair dealing and gentlemanly treatment are the cause.

ROBBERS TAKE A TRAIN.

Greensburg, Pa., October 3.—The passengers on a way train running on the Sewickley Branch of the Southwest Railroad had a rather terrifying experience early this morning. The Sewickley Road, which is a little branch only ten miles long, runs through the Pleasant Unity coke field. There are plenty of lonesome places along the road, and it was at one of these points, while the train was running at a slow rate early this morning, that a band of negroes, variously estimated at from twenty-five to thirty, jumped aboard and caused a panic by their villainous demonstrations. The party had been lying concealed among the bushes that line the road, and at given signal from their leader, a tall, herculean fellow with a coal black skin, they jumped aboard. Three of the party, with drawn revolvers, entered the cab of the engine and held the engineer and fireman in check, while the rest of the gang scattered themselves through the train and collected the money and valuables of the passengers. As there were only a few of the latter on board no attempt at resistance was made, and the robbers didn't get much booty.

After they had seccured about everything of value on the train the fellows, who were more or less drunk, proceeded to drive the engineer and fireman from the engine, and for two hours a drunken ruffian kept control of the throttle, running it up and down the road, most of the time at a frightful rate of speed.

At one time the drunken engineer ran the train close to the little town of Mutual. A child that was playing along the track was struck by the cow-catcher and hurled a distance of twenty feet but, fortunately, only had its arm broken. When a few minutes later a mule that was placidly feeding on the weeds that grow between the ties of the ricketty old road-bed was struck and instantly killed, the whole crowd of drunken darkeys set up a yell of delight and the engine was almost derailed. It was nearly ten o'clock when the negroes got tired of their drunken sport and abandoned the train. Officers are scouring the region in search of the audacious band.

Our $1.65 Kid Ladies' Button Shoe is equal in wear and appearance to any $2 shoe in the country.

Our Fine Daisy Kid Shoe at $2 is equal to any 2 50 shoe.

Our $2.50 Buracoa Kid Dress Shoes are satin lined top, fine oak sole, elegant French last, in all widths. *All the above goods Warranted.*

We have working Shoes from 90c up.

LYON & CO.

A REPUBLICAN KICK IN HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, October 3.—The dissatisfaction that began brewing in the Republican party in this county over the result of their late convention has culminated in many districts in a general revolt, and but one nominee is conceded to be safe—John S. Bare, for Register and Recorder. A meeting will be held by the Democratic county committee on the 11th instant to fill up the county ticket. Jere B. Bex, who failed to receive the Republican nomination for District Attorney, has concluded to run independently, and as he will receive the indorsement of the Democrats, his Republican friends are expected to trade the whole ticket for him.

Wide double width all wool Tricots, in all the new shades, at 50c per yard.

Wide double width all wool Checks at 50c.

Wide double width all wool plain Cloths at 50c.

Our $1.25 fine Black Cashmere reduced to 90c.

LYON & CO.

——Monday brought rain.

——*Toboggan Caps.—Garmans.*

——*All the stylish dress cloths and Coats.—Garmans*

——Read Powers advertisement in another colum.

——*Braid Setts, Panels, Buttons, Gimps —Garmans.*

——*Pink, Blue, Cream, Cardinal and Black Quilted Satin.—Garmans*

——*Black goods, Henriettes, Cashmer cloths and all the noveltice.—Garmans.*

——Mr. John Rishel and wife were away visiting friends this week.

——The Misses Lou and Essie Hensel, of Howard, Pa., are visiting friends at this place.

——Fires have been started in the new Valentine Co. furnaces, but no iron is yet being made.

——Miss Sadie Bitner expects to entertain a party of young folks at her home on Friday evening.

——And Reesman put a large hot air furnace in the Methodist church at Pleasant Gap, this week.

—— Last Sunday seemed to have been a good day for chestnuts—it may be hot for some of the gatherers yet.

——Millheim will enlarge her townhall, and give it some beautifying touches. Millheim is progressive always.

——Cool weather is setting in and you want a fall overcoat. To get one cheap go to Lewins, at the Philad. Branch.

——Did you see the beautiful line of square parlor heaters at Reesmans. He has the *latest* styles and everybody wants one.

——"Rosemont" and "Beaver" are the names of the square parlor heaters taking the lead this season, for sale by And Reesman.

——Large quantities of charcoal are being shipped from our station, by lumbermen who have converted the off-falls from their mills into a salable article.

——Suits made to order, at the Philadelphia Branch, where one of the best tailors in the state is employed. Satisfaction guaranteed as to prices and fit.

——All the grain fields look in fine condition—some predict the fly has mostly disappeared, and that next year there will be an old-fashioned crop.

Still, potatoes will pay best.

—— There was a wedding at the home of Mr. Harry Knarr, near Lemont, last Tuesday evening, when his daughter was wedded to Charley Kuhn, of Boalsburg.

——Get your ready made clothing a the Philadelphia Branch, and you will not be imposed upon and save money besides. Lewins always deals fairly, and sells lowest in the county.

A BOLD HIGHWAYMAN.

SINGLE-HANDED HE HALTS TWO COACHES AND ROBS THE PASSENGERS.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 30.—A telephone message from San Angelo records another daring stage robbery last night. The robber played a lone hand. The country through which the stage rout passes between San Angelo and Ballinger, on the Texas and Pacific, is sparsely settled, wild and broken, and the robber, with rough country clothes on, broad sombrero and a red handkerchief over the lower part of his face, selected a desolate, dreary spot, bid his wiry pony hard by and calmly awaited the arrival of the stage from San Angelo. It soon hove in sight, with eight passengers on board, three of them ladies. The bold bandit ordered the driver to halt, at the same time drawing a bead on him with his pistol. He was handed a cap and commanded to put it on and draw it down ver his face, and before the half-awake passengers fully realized the import of the stoppage he ordered them in line and robbed each one in turn of all his cash, watches and jewelry. He got nearly $2-000 in money, taking $700 from a St. Louis drummer named Kaufman. He returned the watches and informed the disgusted men and momen that they must not move from their tracks. Then he kept them standing there for nearly three hours while he went through the mail bags.

When the stage from Ballinger was heard in the distance he ordered all the passengers into their coach and the driver to his box and commanded that he should drive off as rapidly as possible. Then he stopped the Ballinger stage and put the passengers—four gentlemen and two ladies—through the same course. He did not secure over $100 from them, however.

1000 yards of Gingham at 4½c per yard.

A lot of Canton Flannel at 4½c per yard.

Heavy Striped Shirtings reduced from 10 to 8c per yard.

Ladies' Dress solid button shoes at $1.25, warranted to wear and stand the wet and dry.

LYON & CO.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Pittsburg, October 3.—The Supreme Court to day handed down a number of decisions this morning, the most important of which was in reference to the Commonwealth's suit against Silas M. Baily. While Mr. Baily was State Treasurer $100,000 were lost by the failure of banks in which the money was deposited. The suit went against the Treasurer and it was carried to the Supreme Court. Judge Sterrett delivered the opinion. He said that while it appears to be a harsh measure of justice to hold the Treasurer and his securities liable for money deposited under the circumstances disclosed in the case, and subsequently lost without his fault or negligence, it is impossible to reach any other conclusion without ignoring the authority of well-considered cases cited.

——*Century Cloth, Ginghams and Blue Calicoes.—Garmans.*

——*Ladies, Misses' and Childrens' Coats at all prices.—Garmans.*

——*Columbia yarns, Germantown Saxony, German knitting and Spanish yarn.—Garmans.*

——*Camels Hair Underwear and wool hose.—Garmans.*

THAT CORRESPONDENT.

MR. EDITOR:

There is a certain egotistical writer in our community who furnishes items for a few county papers The community has long been disgusted with his silly pencilings, and of late he must have had a bilious attack, for his writings have assumed a rather aggressive nature. He had better furnish no more items like in several recent issues, or his progress of becoming a "stumper" may be somewhat retarded, of course his oratorical powers should not be neglected for who knows, but that some day he may startle the world by his eloquence.

***

Tusseyville, Pa., Oct. 4, 1887.

REUNION OF THE 148TH REGIMENT, P. V.

The object of such a meeting will be to organize permanently and make arrangements to place an appropriate monument on the historic battlefield of Gettysburg to mark the spot occupied by the regiment in the memorable battle. The reunion will be held in the court house at Bellefonte on Thursday, October 27. Let every member of the regiment who still survives meet with their comrades there.

HOFFER—McCLEARY.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Alma R. Hoffer, daughter of Mr. Geo. Hoffer, of Alexandria, Pa., to Mr Irwin McCleary. The young lady is well known in this section and deserves a good husband. The happy event takes place on the 13 of October, at the home of the brides parents. The REPORTER extends its congratulations to the happy couple.

A CURIOSITY.

Miss Ella Lingle sent a raspberry stem to our office, this week on which were a large number of full grown and ripe berries. They are either a very late berry or it is the second crop for this year, anyhow it is a rare thing to pick raspberries in our climate on the 4th of October.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The Lutheran church of Pine Grove Mills Centre co. Pa., will be dedicated Sunday Oct. 16th. The pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner will be assisted by Rev. J. H. Menges of Philadelphia and Rev. S. E. Furst of New Berlin. The public is cordially invited to attend and participate in all the services on that day.

DIED.

On the 28th ult., at Penn Hall, Mrs Chalres Horner, aged 60 years, 2 months and 7 days.

On the 2nd inst., at Rebersburg, Miss Eliza Gramley, daughter of Geo. Gramley, aged 18 years.

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

HERE AND THERE.

——*Shawls and Coats.—Garmans.*

——*Gloves and Ruchings.—Garmans.*

——*Shawls, Coats and Wraps.—Garmans.*

——*A handsome lace Curtain for 1.35 a pair.—Garmans.*

——*Dress goods and fine trimming braids. —Garmans.*

——We are informed that 20,000 bushels of potatoes have been shipped from Haines township, this fall.

——Mr. Samuel Hess, of near Pinegrove Mills, who was seriously ill of dysentery, is improving from the attack.

——We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Noah Musser, which occurred at her late residence a half-mile this side of Fillmore. For a long time she has been afflicted with cancer of the breast.

— From the amount of legal advice given so gratuitously by some fellows makes you believe they had swallowed "Black stone" whole, chawed up "Purdon's Digest" and taken for desert a bite or two of "State Laws."

——The appraisers of the estate of R. Hare Powell Sons & Co., filed their report in Philadelphia on Wednesday of this week. The inventory reaches $4,-300,000, more than enough to meet all the liabilities of the firm.

——Fleming the tailor of Bellefonte is having quite a run on fall suits. His work gives satisfaction and his prices compete with all. Remember Fleming's tailoring establishment if you want a fine suit of clothes. All the late styles.

——Gen. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, the oldest surviving Ex-United States senator, is expected at Bellefonte to day. While there he will be entertained by Major Wm. F. Reynolds.

——Wm. Wolf & Son have received their winter stock of "Towanda Boots" of which they are the sole agents in this section of the county.

This make of goods is so well known that further comment is unnecessary. If you have never worn them and buy a pair now you will never buy any others.

They have also received a full line of Candee rubber goods, the best known in the world, and before this reaches you they will hrve the finest and nobiest lot of gents and boys' hats and caps in the country.

They were bought from a large stock of the latest and best styles and at lower figures than ever known here. See their styles before you buy.

Surprise also is expressed at the large and fine line of gents cassimeres in stock. None better. The other department is as complete as these. Give them a call.

DEATH OF MRS. SOLT.

Mrs. Margaret A., the wife of Mr. David Solt, died on Monday, September 26, at her husband's home at Houserville. Her death was caused by brain fever, with which she suffered about two weeks. Her husband and one child survive her. The age of the deceased was 24 years, 11 months and 1 day.

Mrs. Solt's maiden name was Margaret Alice Klinger.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." s

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1.75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

CASH SYSTEM,

AT J. Wm. HARTERS' STORE,
REBERSBURG PA.

Mr. J. W. Harter, the proprietor of the only store run on a strictly cash, or produce, system in the Eastern part of our valley has gone to buy NEW GOODS for the Fall and Winter trade.

His stock will comprise all the new styles and novelties of the season.

Look out for the new goods at Harter's cash store, Rebersburg Pa.

SALESMEN WNATED.

To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. *SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID.* Apply at once, stating age.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Rochester, N. Y.
(Refer to this paper.)

A BARGAIN.

A Fine Farm in Penns Valley four miles south of Centre Hall, will be sold at a low price. For particulars address.

JOHN THOMPSON JR., TRUSTEE,
Lemont Centre Co. Pa.
29sep2m.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 25
Wheat, white	75	Rye	45
Corn, shelled	45	Barley, No. 1	45

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	16 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET,

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.00
Stove	5.25
Small Stove	5.25
Chestnut	5.00
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS' M. FEGER, Propritor.

BARNUM'S SHOW

will exhibit at Bellefonte on the 14th of October, and everybody is going to see the Elephant. When in Bellefonte, don't forget that Winter is coming too, and you will need something in the line of Boots or Shoes. The next question is where can you buy the best goods for the least money. At Power's Shoe Store you will find the FINEST, LARGEST and BEST Stock of Goods in this section of the State, and always on

FREE EXHIBITION.

We quote no special prices to catch your trade but know that our prices on all goods are the lowest and no dealer in the county can compete with us.

We know that too much talk will spoil a good thing, and to prove what we say, we invite you to examine our goods and prices.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, W. Miles Walker, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1887,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

One person for the office of Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Associate Judge for the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Sheriff for the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Treasurer for the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Register for the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Recorder for the county of Centre.

Three persons for the offices of Commissioners for the county of Centre.

Three persons for the offices of Auditors for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Thomas Edmunds, at Aaronsburg, west precinct.

Haines township, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Halfmoon at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the borough of Centre Hall in the school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D. J. Meyer in Centre Hall.

For the towne of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of S. D. Burris in Potters Mills.

For the township of Gregg, northern precinct, at Murrys school house.

For the township of Gregg, southern precinct, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, of Penn Hall.

For the township of College at the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, old precinct, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, new precinct, in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court house in Bellefonte.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house of said borough.

For the township of Rush, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at Powelton school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.

For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.

For the township of Marion at the house of Joel King in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, north precinct, at the Curtin school house.

For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at Central City school House.

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house of Joseph Kleckner, Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty in the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the school house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin at the school house of Robert Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union at the new school house at Unionville.

For the First and Second wards of the borough of Philipsburg at the large public school house.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the small public school house.

NOTICE is hereby given, "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold an office or appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

TICKETS TO BE VOTED

The qualified electors will take notice on the following acts of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and be labled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for and shall be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of the Assembly, if voted for, and be ladled "County," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for, and be labled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

W. MILES WALKER,
Sheriff of Centre County

CAMERON HOUSE,
Cor, 2nd & Market St.,
LEWISBURG, PA.

First-class house in every respect. Good sample rooms on 1st floor. Free Buss to and from all trains.

THOMAS HARPER HUTCHINSON,
sep2287tf Proprietor.